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NUISANCES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS DECIDES THAT AN ORDINANCE WHICH PROHIBITS TIN CANS, MANURE, GARBAGE, OR RUBBISH IN A CITY IS UNREASONABLE AND NOT NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH.

The city of Goodland, Kans., adopted an ordinance which made it unlawful for "any person or persons to deposit * * * in any street or alley in the city of Goodland, Kans., any tin cans, manure, garbage, * * *, or any rubbish whatever," and also made it unlawful to place such substances on any lot or to allow them to remain on a lot.

The Supreme Court of Kansas (Burch, J.) said: "The ordinance is not directed against depositing tin cans, manure, ashes, garbage, and refuse on private property under conditions which render them offensive to others or detrimental to public health. * * * No distinction is made between noxious and innocuous, reasonable and unreasonable. * * * Ashes from the furnace or stove could not be deposited or kept even in a safe receptacle." It was pointed out in the opinion that, if the ordinance was complied with, it would be impossible to keep a horse or a cow in the city.

The court decided that the ordinance was void. The opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 2463.

MORBIDITY REPORTS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

IMPROVED NOTIFICATION OBTAINED IN NEW JERSEY.

[From "Public Health News" of August, 1916, published by the Department of Health of New Jersey.]

Physicians are required by law in New Jersey to report all cases of typhoid fever to the health authorities. That there has been marked improvement in the reporting of cases during the last four years is indicated by the following table:

Year.	Number of cases reported.	Number of deaths.	Per cent of fatality.	Cases reported per 100 deaths.
1912.....	1,573	322	20.47	488
1913.....	1,717	377	15.24	619
1914.....	1,487	223	14.99	606
1915.....	1,889	191	10.11	989

The table shows the fatality rate for 1915 to be less than half the rate for 1912. This difference is only apparent and not real; it is not due to a lessened virulence of the infective agent, but may be attributed to better reporting of cases. The real situation is more accurately indicated by the figures in the last column, which give the number of cases reported per 100 deaths. It will be noted that the number of cases reported in 1915 per 100 deaths was slightly more than double the number reported for 1912.

There is no check on the reporting of cases such as the necessity for obtaining burial permits provides for the reporting of deaths, and for that reason reporting is much more complete for deaths than for cases. It is likely, therefore, that the actual fatality rate is materially less than the 10 per cent rate indicated by the figures for 1915. Even at the indicated rate a typhoid-fever patient has a better chance of recovery than a newborn babe has of living a year in New Jersey.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

PREVALENCE IN CITIES.

The following table gives the reported prevalence of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) during the present summer in cities in which five or more cases have been reported in any one week:

City.	Period covered.	Number of cases reported.
Atlantic City, N. J.	July 12 to Sept. 2.	19
Baltimore, Md.	July 2 to Sept. 2.	39
Bayonne, N. J.	June 25 to Sept. 5.	41
Birmingham, Ala.	July 2 to Aug. 26.	14
Boston, Mass.	do	32
Bridgeport, Conn.	July 16 to Sept. 2.	27
Camden, N. J.	July 1 to Sept. 5.	49
Chicago, Ill.	June 18 to Sept. 2.	146
Cincinnati, Ohio.	July 9 to Sept. 2.	18
Cleveland, Ohio.	June 25 to Sept. 2.	22
Detroit, Mich.	July 9 to Sept. 2.	18
East Orange, N. J.	July 1 to Sept. 4.	40
Flint, Mich.	July 23 to Aug. 26.	19
Harrison, N. J.	July 1 to Aug. 31.	34
Haverhill, Mass.	July 2 to Sept. 2.	7
Jersey City, N. J.	do	148
Kearny, N. J.	July 1 to Sept. 4.	32
Long Branch, N. J.	July 23 to Sept. 2.	14
Memphis, Tenn.	Aug. 6 to Sept. 2.	8
Minneapolis, Minn.	July 30 to Aug. 26.	42
Montclair, N. J.	July 1 to Sept. 4.	18
Newark, N. J.	June 18 to Sept. 4.	1,072
New York, N. Y.	June 4 to Sept. 7.	8,399
North Adams, Mass.	July 16 to Sept. 2.	12
Northampton, Mass.	July 30 to Sept. 2.	9
Orange, N. J.	July 1 to Sept. 4.	78
Perth Amboy, N. J.	July 2 to Sept. 2.	25
Philadelphia, Pa.	June 25 to Sept. 2.	503
Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 2 to Sept. 2.	21
Pittsfield, Mass.	July 9 to Sept. 2.	14
Plainfield, N. J.	July 1 to Aug. 29.	26
Providence, R. I.	July 2 to Sept. 2.	29
St. Louis, Mo.	June 11 to Sept. 2.	12
St. Paul, Minn.	July 2 to Aug. 26.	40
Somerville, Mass.	July 23 to Sept. 2.	10
Springfield, Mass.	July 23 to Sept. 1.	16
Stamford, Conn.	July 30 to Aug. 5.	8
Syracuse, N. Y.	July 30 to Aug. 26.	43
Toledo, Ohio.	June 18 to Sept. 2.	85
Trenton, N. J.	July 9 to Sept. 2.	33
Washington, D. C.	July 9 to Sept. 5.	22
West Hoboken, N. J.	July 1 to Sept. 5.	40

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The disease is on the decrease in New York City.

In Philadelphia during the week ended September 2 there were 120 cases reported. During the preceding week 132 cases were reported.

In Long Branch, N. J., during the week ended September 2 there were eight cases reported, while during the preceding five weeks only six cases all together had been reported.

In Cleveland, Ohio, five cases were reported during the week ended September 2, while during the preceding two weeks two and one cases, respectively, were reported.

In the city of Washington (District of Columbia) there were three cases reported during the week ended September 2, and during the preceding three weeks seven, five, and three cases, respectively.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ITS CONTROL INDORSED BY THE CONFERENCE OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES WITH THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 18, 1916.

1. *Reports.*—Every physician, attendant, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) must immediately report the same to the local health authorities.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis is reported to the local health authorities, they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a warning card. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the local health authorities or the duly authorized representative of the State board of health is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine of patient.*—All cases of acute poliomyelitis must be quarantined for at least six weeks. Quarantine must not be raised, however, until the premises have been thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. All persons continuing to reside on the infected premises shall be confined to the infected premises until quarantine has been raised, except as hereinafter provided.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer and representatives of the State board of health may be permitted to enter or leave the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The nursing attendant may leave the premises only on permission granted by the local health officer.

4. *Quarantine of exposures.*—Members of the family over 16 years of age may be removed from the infected premises upon permission

granted by the local health officer after thorough disinfection of person and clothing.

Children of the family may be removed from the infected premises upon permission of the local health officer after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Such children may be removed only to premises upon which none but adults reside, and must be confined to the premises (in the house) for two weeks from date of removal, during which period they must be kept under close observation by the local health authorities, and no child shall be permitted to visit or otherwise come in contact with them during this period. They must not return to the infected premises or come in contact in any way with the patient or attendant until quarantine has been terminated.

All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be held under close observation for at least two weeks following termination of the last case on the premises.

5. *Exclusion from the schools, etc.*—All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools and other public gatherings for at least two weeks following date of raising of quarantine.

All children who have been exposed to the disease and who have been removed from the infected premises, in accordance with the provisions of rule 4, must be excluded from the schools and from all public gatherings for at least two weeks from date of last exposure.

The patient must be excluded from the schools and all public gatherings for at least two weeks after quarantine is raised.

School-teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building who have been exposed to the disease must be excluded from the school building and grounds for a period of two weeks following date of last exposure and until persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected.

Whenever the schools are closed on account of an outbreak of acute poliomyelitis, children under 16 years of age shall be excluded from Sunday schools, churches, picture shows, and all other public gatherings and shall be confined to their own premises.

6. *Precautions.*—No person, except the necessary attendant, the physician, and the health officer may be permitted to come into contact with the patient. Such persons must not handle or prepare food for others, and their intercourse with other members of their household must be as restricted as possible.

The infected premises, especially the sick room, shall be thoroughly screened against flies, and any such insects as may enter the sick room shall be exterminated therein. All toilets used by the patient or attendants and those in which discharges from the patient are

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deposited must be thoroughly screened against flies and freely treated with an approved disinfectant.

7. *Removals.*—No person affected with acute anterior poliomyelitis shall be removed from the premises upon which he is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the local health authorities or the State board of health, and then only after strict compliance with the provisions of these rules. Under no circumstances shall permission be granted for the removal of any patient or article from the infected premises to any premises upon which milk or other food stuffs are produced, sold, or handled.

No person affected with acute anterior poliomyelitis shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which he is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the State board of health.

8. *Sale of milk and other foodstuffs from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis shall occur on any premises where milk or other foodstuffs are either produced, handled, or sold, the sale, exchange, or distribution on such premises in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of milk, cream, any milk products or other foodstuffs until the case has been terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises and contents and all utensils have been thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the local health authorities, is prohibited: *Provided*, That in the event of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurring on a dairy farm the live stock, the properly sterilized milk utensils and delivery outfit, may be removed to some noninfected premises and the milking done and milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons other than those of the household of the person so affected, upon obtaining permission to do so from the local health authorities or the State board of health.

Whenever a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case has been terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises are thoroughly disinfected: *Provided, however*, That if the premises are so constructed that the part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the local health authorities, from the store: *And provided further*, That the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter the part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patient, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises, the store attached to the quarantined premises need not be closed.

9. *Delivering of milk, groceries, and other necessities.*—Milk, food-stuffs, and other necessities may be delivered at the quarantined premises, but there must be no contact between the patient or attend-

ant and the delivery agent. The householder must provide a sterilized container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk, and the delivery agent must not handle this bottle or pail in making the delivery.

No milk bottle; basket or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised they must be sterilized under the direction of the local health authorities. Mail which has been handled by the patient or attendant must not be taken from the premises.

10. *Disinfection.*—All articles taken from the sick room must be disinfected upon removal. Exposure in the open air of carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, and similar articles from the infected premises for the purpose of airing, shaking, beating, or sunning is strictly prohibited, unless, in the opinion of the local health authorities, such may be done without danger of the spread of the disease.

Books, toys, and other similar articles used to amuse the patients are best disposed of by burning. Under no circumstances should borrowed toys or books be returned. Library and school books must not be returned; they must be burned.

Bed and body linen which has been in contact with the patient and handkerchiefs or cloths which have been used to receive discharges from the patient must be immersed in an approved disinfectant before removal from the sick room, and after removal should be boiled.

All discharges from the patient must be thoroughly disinfected before removal from the sick room.

No article of clothing or other article may be removed from the infected premises to a laundry or other place for washing unless previously disinfected by immersion in an approved disinfectant and the approval of the local health authorities has been obtained.

House animals, such as cats, dogs, or any other household pets, and all other animals or fowls must be strictly excluded from the infected building, house, or flat, as the case may be, during the entire period of quarantine. Any such animals which have been in contact with the patient must be subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath before removal from the infected building, house, or flat, and must not be permitted to reenter the same. Such animals must be confined in an outbuilding. Dogs and cats running at large should be destroyed.

Before quarantine is raised the infected premises and all articles of furniture and clothing therein must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the local health authorities in a manner approved by the State board of health.

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11. *Deaths, burials, and transportation of the dead.*—When the body of anyone dead from acute anterior poliomyelitis is to be transported by railroad or other common carrier, the official rules of the State board of health governing the transportation of the dead must be observed.

STATUS OF POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Report received from C. H. LAVINDER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The following brief notes (dated Aug. 26, 1916) are in continuation of previous reports. The statements made, however, are all provisional. It is as yet much too early to form definite conclusions or make final statements on the epidemic in New York City and its vicinity.

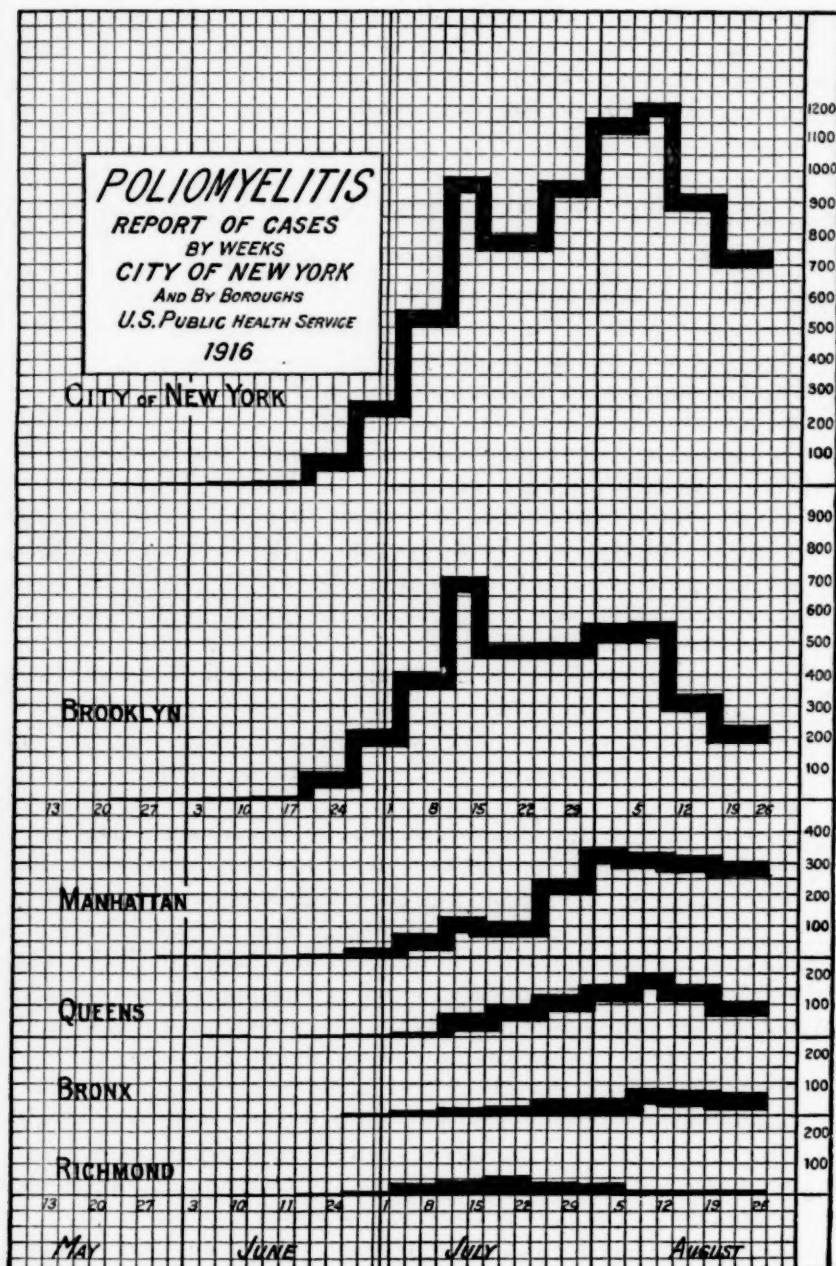
A study of the daily report of cases in Greater New York seems to indicate definitely that the epidemic is declining. If the reported cases are analyzed by weeks, it is seen that the highest number reported for Greater New York occurred in the week ended August 12, with a total of 1,210 cases. For the week ended August 26, which is the date of this report, this total has fallen to almost half that number. (See Table 1.)

If the figures for the various boroughs are examined by weeks, it will be noticed that in the Borough of Brooklyn, which was the first borough involved, the epidemic has been steadily declining for some time. The number of cases in the Borough of Richmond, which passed the crest in the third week of July, continued to fall until the week ended August 12, since which time it has remained stationary, some 15 cases being reported each week for the last three weeks. The population of this borough is the smallest population of all the boroughs and is approximately 100,000. The number of cases in the Borough of Queens did not reach its maximum until the week ended August 12, since which time it has declined, but not so markedly as in the Borough of Brooklyn. The number of cases reported in the Boroughs of The Bronx and of Manhattan, both of which reached their maximum about the same time, has shown only a modest decline. It is somewhat striking that while the general decline in the epidemic for the entire city seems quite evident, the number of cases reported in certain of the boroughs, although they have apparently passed the crest, still remains high.

The fatality rate for the entire city, calculated on total cases and total deaths, has shown some increase, and at this date is approximately 23.5 per cent. The fatality rates for the different boroughs are not given, since the data as collected would be somewhat misleading. The reason for this is that deaths are reported from the boroughs in which they occur and not from the boroughs in which they originate.

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Tables are given (see Tables 2 and 3) with regard to age distribution by months and by boroughs. A glance at these tables serves to show what has been previously commented upon, that apparently the incidence in the higher age groups has increased somewhat with the advance of the epidemic. This is more especially evident in the age group 6-10 years. The total number of cases among adults has been comparatively small, and as usual, the mortality among these has been high.

Tables are given (see pp. 2410-2411) showing the occurrence of multiple cases in families affected. It will be noted that out of 7,000 cases, 6,748 families were involved. The number of families in which there occurred only one case is nearly 97 per cent of the total number of families involved. This is in accord with previous investigations of this disease.

TABLE 1.—*Poliomyelitis—Cases and deaths—Greater New York and boroughs.¹*

	Cases.						Total deaths for the city. ²
	Total for the city.	Brooklyn.	Manhattan.	Richmond.	Queens.	Bronx.	
Week ended—							
Aug. 12.....	1,210	568	334	16	203	89	297
Aug. 19.....	922	338	322	15	164	83	236
Aug. 26.....	743	235	307	15	110	76	212

¹ Continuation of table 1 published in Public Health Report Aug. 18, 1916, p. 2198.

² Deaths by boroughs not now available.

TABLE 2.—*Age distribution, poliomyelitis cases in New York City, by boroughs.*

	Under 1 year.		1-5 years.		6-10 years.		11-15 years.		Over 15 years.		Total, all ages. ¹
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Manhattan.....	215	14.4	1,086	72.8	122	8.1	29	2.0	40	2.7	1,492
Bronx.....	40	10.0	297	73.9	52	12.9	8	2.0	5	1.2	402
Brooklyn.....	272	8.2	2,653	79.7	303	9.1	61	1.8	39	1.2	3,328
Queens.....	67	9.0	546	73.7	103	13.9	19	2.6	6	.8	741
Richmond.....	18	6.8	206	78.0	30	11.4	7	2.6	3	1.2	264
Total.....	612	9.8	4,788	76.9	610	9.8	124	2.0	93	1.5	6,227

¹ This compilation includes only cases reported up to Aug. 20, and figures for the last week of this period are incomplete.

TABLE 3.—*Age distribution, poliomyelitis cases in New York City, by months.*

	Total cases included.	Percentage distribution.						
		Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	6-10 years.	11-15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total over 5 years.	Total over 10 years.
May and June.....	787	10.9	81.6	5.1	1.5	0.9	7.5	2.4
July.....	3,410	8.3	78.2	9.9	2.2	1.4	13.5	3.6
August.....	2,030	12.0	72.8	11.5	1.8	1.9	15.2	3.7
Total.....	6,227	9.8	76.9	9.8	2.0	1.5	13.3	3.5

Occurrence of Multiple Cases of Poliomyelitis in Families Affected.

Data have been compiled from the records of the first 7,000 cases. A certain proportion of the cases included were of the so-called "abortive" type; that is, showing no definite paralysis, but with other symptoms or findings sufficient to justify a positive diagnosis of poliomyelitis.

These 7,000 cases occurred in 6,748 families, as follows:

	Families.	Cases.	Per cent of total families.
1 case in family.....	6,521	6,521	96.63
2 cases in family.....	205	410	3.04
3 cases in family.....	20	60	.30
4 cases in family.....	1	4	.014
5 cases in family.....	1	5	.014
Total.....	6,748	7,000	99.998

DISTRIBUTION IN FAMILIES, BY BOROUGHS.

Manhattan.—Data include 1,612 cases in 1,590 families, as follows:

	Families.	Cases.	Per cent of total families.
1 case in family.....	1,569	1,569	98.7
2 cases in family.....	20	40	1.20
3 cases in family.....	1	3	.1
Total.....	1,590	1,612	100

Brooklyn.—Data include 3,959 cases in 3,808 families, as follows:

	Families.	Cases.	Per cent of total families.
1 case in family.....	3,675	3,675	96.52
2 cases in family.....	116	232	3.04
3 cases in family.....	16	48	.42
4 cases in family.....	1	4	.02
Total.....	3,808	3,959	100

The Bronx.—Data include 333 cases in 309 families, as follows:

	Families.	Cases.	Per cent of total families.
1 case in family.....	286	286	92.6
2 cases in family.....	22	44	7.1
3 cases in family.....	1	3	.3
Total.....	309	333	100

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Queens.—Data include 844 cases in 810 families, as follows:

	Families.	Cases.	Per cent of total families.
1 case in family.....	777	777	95.9
2 cases in family.....	32	64	3.95
3 cases in family.....	1	3	.35
Total.....	810	844	100

Richmond.—Data include 252 cases in 231 families, as follows:

	Families.	Cases.	Per cent of total families.
1 case in family.....	214	214	92.6
2 cases in family.....	15	30	6.5
3 cases in family.....	1	3	.4
5 cases in family.....	1	5	.4
Total.....	231	252	99.9

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES, BY BOROUGHS, IN WHICH MORE THAN 1 CASE HAS OCCURRED.

Borough.	Families in which more than 1 case has occurred.	
	Number of families.	Per cent of total families.
Manhattan.....	21	1.3
Brooklyn.....	133	3.48
The Bronx.....	23	7.4
Queens.....	33	4.1
Richmond.....	17	7.4
Total for city.....	227	3.36

Most of the data in this brief report have been compiled from the records of the city department of health, and acknowledgment is made to the commissioner for the courtesy.

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.¹**PREVALENCE DURING 1915 IN CITIES OF 10,000 TO 100,000.**

DIPHTHERIA, MALARIA, MEASLES, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, PELLAGRA, POLIOMYELITIS, RABIES IN MAN, RABIES IN ANIMALS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER—CASES REPORTED, INDICATED CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND INDICATED FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES.

In studying these tables it should be kept in mind that a relatively large number of reported cases of a communicable disease, as indicated by a high case rate (and more especially when accompanied by a relatively small number of deaths, as indicated by a low fatality rate), usually means that the health department of that city is active, and that the cases of the disease are being properly reported by the practicing physicians. It does not necessarily mean that the disease is more prevalent in that city than in other cities. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a city, that the physicians did not treat the disease in that city with the success usual elsewhere, or that the practicing physicians did not report all of their cases to the health department. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the city was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the practicing physicians reported their cases satisfactorily, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

¹ The data from which these tables have been compiled were obtained from the health departments of the respective cities. It is believed that all the municipal health departments which are making a serious effort to obtain information of the occurrence of preventable diseases within their respective jurisdictions have furnished the data contained in their records.

It will be noted that some of the cities are apparently much more successful in obtaining reports of the notifiable diseases than are others. This may be due to the greater activity of their health departments, or to a greater interest in the public welfare on the part of their practicing physicians. The effective grasp of the control of disease possessed by the health departments in certain cities is indicated in many instances by the large number of cases reported as compared with the number of deaths registered from the same causes.

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SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.

	Number of cases reported per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.		Indicated fatality rates per 100 cases.	
	Highest.	Lowest. ¹	Highest.	Lowest. ²
Diphtheria:				
Farzo, N. Dak.	9.506		\$ 50.00	-----
Perth Amboy, N. J.	8.634		\$ 50.00	-----
Leominster, Mass.	7.926		\$ 40.91	-----
Lafayette, Ind.		.017	Davenport, Iowa	1.67
Aberdeen, Wash.		.052	Berkeley, Cal.	1.79
Woburn, Mass.		.069	Fargo, N. Dak.	1.88
Measles:				
Henderson, Ky.	52.353		Council Bluffs, Iowa	\$ 66.67
Lincoln, Nebr.	40.606		Dunmore, Pa.	\$ 12.12
Medford, Mass.	29.685		Cranston, R. I.	\$ 10.00
Ashtabula, Ohio		.048	Lincoln, Nebr.	.11
Asheville, N. C.		.019	Wichita, Kans.	.13
New Castle, Pa.		.050	Medford, Mass.	.13
Meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal):				
Henderson, Ky.	.497		Somerville, Mass.	50.00
Webb City, Mo.	.442		Utica, N. Y.	50.00
Peabody, Mass.	.390		Zanesville, Ohio	50.00
Bayonne, N. J.		.015	Laconia, N. H.	50.00
Sacramento, Cal.		.015		
Chattanooga, Tenn.		.017		
Pellagra:				
Columbus, Ga.	4.343		Shawnee, Okla.	10.00
Wilmington, N. C.	2.158		Columbus, Ga.	25.00
Brunswick, Ga.	1.952		Sherman, Tex.	30.77
Manchester, N. H.		.013		
Springfield, Ohio		.020		
Newton, Mass.		.023		
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis):				
St. Cloud, Minn.	2.151		Erie, Pa.	6.10
Erie, Pa.	1.111		Haverhill, Mass.	16.67
Akron, Ohio	.723		Jackson, Tenn.	20.00
Fort Worth, Tex.		.010		
Lawrence, Mass.		.010		
Schenectady, N. Y.		.010		
Scarlet fever:				
West New York, N. J.	10.316		Johnstown, N. Y.	\$ 20.00
Mankato, Minn.	8.201		Taunton, Mass.	\$ 15.38
Decatur, Ill.	7.865		Philipsburg, N. J.	\$ 15.38
Columbus, Ga.		.045	Duluth, Minn.	.46
Aberdeen, Wash.		.052	Schenectady, N. Y.	.59
Jackson, Tenn.		.057	Everett, Mass.	.65
Smallpox:				
Manitowoc, Wis.	19.592		Plainfield, N. J.	100.00
Webb City, Mo.	16.593		Santa Cruz, Cal.	100.00
Council Bluffs, Iowa	15.226		Chattanooga, Tenn.	42.47
Wilmington, Del.		.011	Council Bluffs, Iowa	.21
Utica, N. Y.		.012	Anderson, Ind.	.58
Erie, Pa.		.014	Wichita, Kans.	.66
Tuberculosis:				
Rome, N. Y.	10.338		Plymouth, Pa.	3.26
Northampton, Mass.	5.039		Ann Arbor, Mich.	7.94
Colorado Springs, Colo.	4.916		Billings, Mont.	12.50
Quincy, Ill.		.054		
Austin, Tex.		.059		
Aurora, Ill.		.060		
Typhoid fever:				
Barre, Vt.	5.278		Shawnee, Okla.	1.89
Anniston, Ala.	4.605		Waterbury, Conn.	2.42
Jackson, Tenn.	3.452		Newton, Mass.	4.00
West Hoboken, N. J.		.024		
Davenport, Iowa		.042		
Pittston, Pa.		.055		

¹ Only those cities have been considered in which at least one case was reported.² In computing the lowest fatality rates the data were used for those cities only in which at least one death was registered from the respective diseases.³ Indicated high fatality rate undoubtedly due to incomplete reporting of cases.⁴ A number of cities reported as many registered deaths as they had notified cases. This would give a fatality rate of 100 per cent. While this may have been actually the case in a few instances, it was probably due to incompleteness of notification of cases or inaccuracies in diagnosis in registered deaths in most of the cities.⁵ As regards smallpox the records are of special interest. There were certain cities which had a considerable number of reported cases without any recorded death. For example, Davenport, Iowa, had 545 reported cases of smallpox with no recorded death; Quincy, Ill., had 317 reported cases without a death; Manitowoc, Wis., 268 cases, with no death; Fort Worth, Tex., 246 cases with no death; and East Liverpool, Ohio, 180 cases, with no death.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915.

DIPHTHERIA.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	82,958	211	10	2.543	4.74
Altoona, Pa.....	57,606	138	6	2.396	4.35
Bayonne, N. J.....	67,582	171	20	2.530	11.70
Berkeley, Cal.....	54,879	56	1	1.020	1.79
Binghamton, N. Y.....	53,082	201	24	3.787	11.94
Canton, Ohio.....	59,139	95	7	1.606	7.37
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	58,576	70	4	1.195	5.71
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	74	8	.805	10.81
Elizabeth, N. J.....	84,550	353	14	4.175	3.97
El Paso, Tex.....	51,936	226	43	4.544	18.22
Erie, Pa.....	73,785	135	8	1.829	5.93
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	74,352	102	6	1.372	5.88
Fort Worth, Tex.....	99,528	144	7	1.447	4.86
Harrisburg, Pa.....	70,754	139	7	1.965	5.04
Holyoke, Mass.....	64,069	91	12	1.420	13.19
Jacksonville, Fla.....	73,137	151	16	2.065	10.60
Lancaster, Pa.....	50,269	98	7	1.950	7.14
Lawrence, Mass.....	98,197	298	30	3.035	10.07
Little Rock, Ark.....	55,158	94	2	1.704	2.13
Malden, Mass.....	50,067	204	19	4.075	9.31
Manchester, N. H.....	76,950	59	5	.767	8.47
Mobile, Ala.....	56,536	25		.442	
New Britain, Conn.....	52,203	84	10	1.609	11.90
Oklahoma, Okla.....	88,158	150	3	1.701	2.00
Passaic, N. J.....	69,010	148	14	2.145	9.46
Pawtucket, R. I.....	58,156	125	9	2.149	7.20
Pueblo, Colo.....	52,840	38	3	.719	7.90
Rockford, Ill.....	53,761	69	7	1.283	10.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	64,806	45	6	.694	13.33
Saginaw, Mich.....	54,815	72	2	1.314	2.78
San Diego, Cal.....	51,115	250	10	4.891	4.00
Schenectady, N. Y.....	95,265	166	14	1.743	8.43
Somerville, Mass.....	85,460	237	20	2.773	8.44
Springfield, Ill.....	59,468	349	12	5.869	3.44
Springfield, Ohio.....	50,804	85	12	1.673	14.12
Tampa, Fla.....	51,521	99	5	1.922	5.05
Utica, N. Y.....	83,876	101	7	1.204	6.93
Waterbury, Conn.....	84,745	99	5	1.168	5.05
Wichita, Kans.....	67,847	46	2	.678	4.35
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	75,212	207	7	2.752	3.38
Wilmington, Del.....	93,161	80	12	.850	15.00
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.....	27,031	22		.814	
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	36,163	28	1	.774	3.57
Auburn, N. Y.....	36,947	55	6	1.489	10.91
Augusta, Ga.....	49,848	104	5	2.086	4.81
Aurora, Ill.....	33,613	58	3	1.726	5.17
Austin, Tex.....	34,016	135	12	3.969	8.89
Bangor, Me.....	26,360	8	1	.303	12.50
Battle Creek, Mich.....	28,801	21	2	.729	9.52
Brookline, Mass.....	31,934	67	4	2.098	5.97
Butler, Pa.....	26,587	33	3	1.241	9.09
Butte, Mont.....	42,918	48	1	1.118	2.08
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	36,583	65	6	1.777	9.23
Charlotte, N. C.....	38,587	36		.926	
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	70	2	2.157	2.86
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,688	48	9	1.673	18.75
Clinton, Iowa.....	27,094	21		.775	
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	32,344	5		.155	
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	31,131	38	4	1.221	10.53
Cranston, R. I.....	25,201	20	1	.794	5.00
Cumberland, Md.....	25,564	39	2	1.526	5.13
Danville, Ill.....	31,554	35	2	1.109	5.71
Davenport, Iowa.....	47,127	60	1	1.273	1.67
Decatur, Ill.....	38,526	27	4	.701	14.81
East Chicago, Ind.....	27,200	41	5	1.507	12.20
Easton, Pa.....	30,206	73	6	2.417	8.22
East Orange, N. J.....	41,155	82	2	1.992	2.44
Elgin, Ill.....	27,844	15		.539	
Evanson, Ill.....	28,312	65	4	2.296	6.15

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.³ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Everett, Mass.	38,307	129	6	3.368	4.65
Everett, Wash.	33,767	9	1	.267	11.11
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	341	28	8.288	8.21
Fresno, Cal.	30,978	16	2	.516	12.50
Hamilton, Ohio	39,655	16	2	.403	12.50
Hammond, Ind.	25,326	38	6	1.500	15.79
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	220	16	4.605	7.27
Hazleton, Pa.	28,001	126	16	4.500	12.70
Jackson, Mich.	34,730	124	5	3.570	4.03
Jamesstown, N. Y.	35,729	32	3	.896	9.38
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	32	2	.676	6.25
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	13	3	.429	23.08
Kingston, N. Y.	26,632	19	2	.713	10.53
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	21	1	.666	4.76
Lewiston, Me.	27,557	9		.327	
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	85	4	2.141	4.71
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	69	8	1.499	11.59
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	14	1	.538	7.14
Lorain, Ohio	35,662	61		1.711	
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	46	1	1.421	2.17
Madison, Wis.	30,084	48		1.596	
McKeesport, Pa.	46,743	108	13	2.311	12.04
Medford, Mass.	25,737	46	1	1.787	2.17
Moline, Ill.	26,927	27	4	1.003	14.81
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	42		1.644	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	36,028	44	4	1.221	9.09
Muskegon, Mich.	25,771	32	1	1.242	3.13
Nashua, N. H.	27,114	53	2	1.955	3.77
Newark, Ohio	28,953	33		1.140	
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,169	34	3	1.351	8.82
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,313	24		.819	
New Castle, Pa.	40,351	150	11	3.717	7.33
Newport, Ky.	31,722	34	1	1.072	2.94
Newport, R. I.	29,631	6	1	.202	16.67
New Rochelle, N. Y.	36,326	66	5	1.817	7.58
Newton, Mass.	43,085	77	7	1.787	9.09
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	52	4	1.435	7.69
Norristown, Pa.	30,466	40	4	1.313	10.00
Oak Park, Ill.	25,492	26		1.020	
Orange, N. J.	32,524	63	2	1.937	3.17
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,581	24		.675	
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	18	6	.410	33.33
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725	343	13	8.634	3.79
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	32	2	.852	6.25
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	157	2	1.476	3.51
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	29,994	22	7	.734	31.82
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	28	2	.762	7.14
Racine, Wis.	45,507	60	4	1.318	6.67
Salem, Mass.	47,778	41	3	.858	7.32
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	20		.526	
Steubenville, Ohio	26,631	55	4	2.065	7.27
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	150	3	1.449	6.00
Superior, Wis.	45,285	64	3	1.413	4.69
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	19	2	.524	10.53
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	123	7	4.062	5.69
Waterloo, Iowa	34,131	42		1.231	
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384	22		.749	
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	133	5	3.175	3.76
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	71	6	1.647	8.45
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	144	3	4.299	2.08
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	39	1	1.380	2.56
Zanesville, Ohio	30,406	33	1	1.085	3.03
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Aberdeen, Wash.	19,277	1		.052	
Adams, Mass.	14,022	17		1.212	
Adrian, Mich.	11,346	7		.617	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,541	42	8	3.102	19.05
Alexandria, La.	14,719	21	1	1.427	4.76
Alton, Ill.	22,483	35	1	1.557	2.89
Anderson, Ind.	23,762	36	3	1.515	8.33
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	52		3.472	
Anniston, Ala.	13,898	5		.360	

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,008 inhabitants—Continued.					
Asbury Park, N. J.	13,385	5	—	.374	—
Asheville, N. C.	20,490	25	2	1.220	8.00
Ashtabula, Ohio	20,988	184	4	4.002	4.76
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,206	88	4	5.430	4.55
Barre, Vt.	11,937	4	1	.335	25.00
Beloit, Wis.	17,597	23	2	1.307	8.70
Berlin, N. H.	13,306	6	2	.451	33.33
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,931	34	4	2.441	11.76
Billings, Mont.	13,721	1	—	.073	—
Bradford, Pa.	2 14,544	30	2	2.063	6.67
Brunswick, Ga.	10,760	19	6	1.766	31.58
Burlington, Iowa	24,916	7	1	.281	14.29
Cairo, Ill.	15,553	4	1	.257	25.00
Canton, Ill.	12,850	5	—	.389	—
Carlisle, Pa.	10,657	2	—	.188	—
Champaign, Ill.	14,171	32	—	2.258	—
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,315	50	—	3.265	—
Cicero, Ill.	19,102	31	—	1.623	—
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	10	1	.765	10.00
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765	56	3	3.340	5.36
Columbus, Ga.	22,103	6	1	.271	16.67
Concord, N. H.	22,480	21	—	.934	—
Cortland, N. Y.	12,817	20	1	1.560	5.00
Cumberland, R. I.	10,728	44	2	4.101	4.55
Danbury, Conn.	22,182	22	1	.992	4.55
Dover, N. H.	13,268	1 29	—	2.186	—
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20,175	9	—	.446	—
Dunmore, Pa.	20,266	21	2	1.036	9.52
Duquesne, Pa.	19,284	21	3	1.080	14.29
East Liverpool, Ohio	22,231	39	1	1.754	2.56
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,727	22	—	1.175	—
Elyria, Ohio	18,007	14	2	.778	14.29
Escanaba, Mich.	15,116	2	—	.132	—
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,831	160	3	9.506	1.88
Findlay, Ohio	2 14,858	20	—	1.346	—
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,740	10	—	.482	—
Framingham, Mass.	13,815	40	—	2.895	—
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	3	—	.125	—
Gardner, Mass.	16,746	15	3	.896	20.00
Gary, Ind.	2 16,802	15	—	.893	—
Gloucester, Mass.	2 24,398	9	2	.369	22.22
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,850	11	—	.503	—
Greenfield, Mass.	11,745	9	—	.766	—
Greenville, S. C.	17,788	16	1	.899	6.25
Greenwich, Conn.	18,724	17	1	.908	5.88
Guthrie, Okla.	11,973	31	1	2.589	3.23
Hackensack, N. J.	16,478	30	2	1.821	6.67
Harrison, N. J.	16,555	20	4	1.208	20.00
Henderson, Ky.	12,072	8	1	.663	12.50
Homestead, Pa.	21,861	31	—	1.418	—
Huntington, Ind.	10,529	2	—	.190	—
Ironwood, Mich.	14,463	5	—	.346	—
Irvington, N. J.	15,368	63	—	4.099	—
Ishpeming, Mich.	2 12,448	16	3	1.285	18.75
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,679	3	—	.191	—
Jackson, Tenn.	17,669	86	4	4.867	4.65
Janesville, Wis.	14,267	8	—	.561	—
Jeffersonville, Ind.	2 10,412	46	3	4.418	6.52
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,614	4	—	.377	—
Kankakee, Ill.	14,190	1 25	—	1.762	—
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	66	3	2.901	4.55
Keokuk, Iowa	2 14,008	2	—	.143	—
Laconia, N. H.	11,311	21	1	1.857	4.76
Lakeview, Ind.	21,091	1	—	.047	—
Lancaster, Ohio	15,255	44	3	2.884	6.82
La Salle, Ill.	12,110	54	4	4.459	7.41
Leavenworth, Kans.	2 19,363	64	—	3.305	—
Leominster, Mass.	20,314	161	9	7.926	5.59
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,269	37	1	2.788	2.70
Logansport, Ind.	20,755	14	2	0.675	14.29
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	42	1	2.789	2.33
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,679	10	—	.731	—

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	3		0.289	...
Mansfield, Ohio	22,417	33	2	1.472	6.06
Marquette, Wis.	14,610	15		1.027	...
Marion, Ind.	19,745	51	3	2.583	5.88
Marion, Ohio	22,731	14	1	.616	7.14
Marquette, Mich.	12,263	1		.082	...
Mason City, Iowa	13,976	8		.572	...
Massillon, Ohio	15,111	59	5	3.904	8.47
McAlester, Okla.	17,610	28		1.590	...
McKee Rocks, Pa.	19,103	27		1.413	...
Meadville, Pa.	13,637	7	1	.513	14.29
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	41	1	2.388	2.44
Middletown, N. Y.	15,730	11		.699	...
Middletown, Ohio	15,226	72	7	4.729	9.72
Mishawaka, Ind.	15,220	6	1	.394	16.67
Missoula, Mont.	17,353	3	1	.173	33.33
Moherly, Mo.	12,457	2		.161	...
Monessen, Pa.	20,191	76	8	3.764	10.53
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	20	4	1.520	20.00
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	30	1	1.337	3.33
New Albany, Ind.	23,629	21	2	.889	9.52
Newport News, Va.	20,504	15	1	.732	6.67
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	17	3	.772	17.65
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	12	2	.605	16.67
North Braddock, Pa.	14,612	20	1	1.369	5.00
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,476	13		.965	...
Norwood, Ohio	21,303	25	4	1.174	16.00
Olean, N. Y.	16,321	12	1	.735	8.33
Ossining, N. Y.	13,346	38		2.847	...
Oswego, N. Y.	23,983	8		.334	...
Owensboro, Ky.	17,498	11	2	.629	18.18
Paducah, Ky.	24,506	35	5	1.428	14.29
Parkersburg, W. Va.	20,165	106	3	5.257	2.83
Parsons, Kans.	14,984	88		5.873	...
Peabody, Mass.	17,935	17	2	.948	11.76
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,822	22	1	1.284	4.55
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,331	23	3	1.500	13.04
Piqua, Ohio	14,029	13		.927	...
Pittston, Pa.	18,223	8		.439	...
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	32	6	1.375	18.75
Plymouth, Pa.	18,761	20	2	1.066	10.09
Redlands, Cal.	13,428	1		.075	...
Rome, N. Y.	23,215	10	3	.431	30.00
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	58	3	3.966	5.17
San Bernardino, Cal.	16,274	2	1	.123	50.00
Fandusky, Ohio	20,160	29	2	1.438	6.90
Santa Cruz, Cal.	14,038	4	2	.285	50.00
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	20	3	1.557	15.00
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,709	28	1	2.042	3.57
Sharon, Pa.	18,077	44	4	2.434	9.09
Shawnee, Okla.	17,225	18	2	1.045	11.11
Sherman, Tex.	13,488	31	2	2.298	6.45
Southbridge, Mass.	13,945	70	5	5.020	7.14
St. Cloud, Minn.	11,621	9	1	.774	11.11
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	18	3	1.174	16.67
Stillwater, Minn.	10,108	2		.106	...
Sunbury, Pa.	15,859	22	9	1.387	40.91
Trinidad, Colo.	13,337	28		.690	...
Virginia, Minn.	14,432	1		.063	...
Warren, Pa.	14,391	29		2.015	...
Washington, Pa.	21,160	26	3	1.229	11.51
Watertown, Mass.	14,546	29		1.904	...
Waukegan, Ill.	19,571	5		.255	...
Wausau, Wis.	18,778	5	1	.266	20.00
Waycross, Ga.	19,001	10	2	.526	20.00
Webster, Mass.	12,936	4		.369	...
West Chester, Pa.	12,949	12	1	.927	8.33
Westfield, Mass.	18,013	6		.333	...
West New York, N. J.	17,933	90		5.019	...
Willimantic, Conn.	12,438	19	1	1.528	5.26
Winthrop, Mass.	12,279	20	3	1.629	15.00
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	49	6	3.089	12.24

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

MALARIA.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	1	1	0.015	100.00
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	13	1	.237	.76
Elizabeth, N. J.	81,550	3	—	.035	—
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	30	53	—	—
Passaic, N. J.	60,010	2	—	.029	—
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	37	—	.571	—
Wichita, Kans.	67,847	3	—	.044	—
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	1	—	.031	—
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	1	—	.031	—
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	2	—	.070	—
Colorado Springs, Colo.	32,344	3	2	.093	66.67
Fresno, Cal.	30,978	3	—	.097	—
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	1	—	.021	—
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662	1	—	.028	—
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	10	—	.391	—
Orange, N. J.	32,524	8	—	.246	—
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	1	—	.027	—
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	2	2	.052	100.00
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	2	—	.056	—
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	2	—	.066	—
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	19	2	.672	10.53
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Alexandria, La.	14,719	4	—	.272	—
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,202	4	—	.247	—
Berlin, N. H.	13,306	3	—	.225	—
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	3 ² 50	4	3.207	8.00
Champaign, Ill.	14,171	51	—	3.599	—
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1	—	.076	—
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765	6	1	.358	16.67
Framingham, Mass.	13,815	1	—	.072	—
Greenville, S. C.	17,788	10	—	.562	—
Greenwich, Conn.	18,724	16	—	.855	—
Hackensack, N. J.	16,478	2	—	.121	—
Henderson, Ky.	12,072	2	1	166	50.00
Irvington, N. J.	15,368	3 ² 2	—	.130	—
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	3	—	.155	—
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	3	—	.199	—
Middletown, Ohio.	15,226	3 ² 2	—	.131	—
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	1	—	.076	—
Newport News, Va.	20,504	5	5	.244	100.00
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	11	—	.473	—
San Bernardino, Cal.	16,274	1	—	.061	—
Westfield, Mass.	18,013	1	—	.056	—

MEASLES.¹

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	3 ² 54	—	0.651	—
Altoona, Pa.	57,606	3 ² 42	—	.729	—
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	76	4	1.125	5.26
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	348	3	6.341	.86
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	23	—	.433	—
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	173	—	2.925	—
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	36	—	.392	—
Elizabeth, N. J.	84,550	330	2	3.903	.61
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	215	—	4.140	—
Erie, Pa.	73,798	3 ² 29	1	.393	3.45
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	3 ² 290	1	4.021	.33
Fort Worth, Tex.	99,528	11	—	.111	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	28	1	.396	3.57
Holyoke, Mass.	64,069	325	3	5.073	.92
Jacksonville, Fla.	73,137	11	—	.150	—
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	733	8	7.465	1.09
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	107	1	1.940	.93
Malden, Mass.	50,067	528	4	10.546	.76
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	22	—	.286	—

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.³ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
New Britain, Conn.	52,203	111		0.211	
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	48	1	.544	2.08
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	365	6	5.290	1.64
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	73	4	1.255	5.48
Pueblo, Colo.	52,840	166	2	3.142	1.21
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	353		6.566	
Sacramento, Cal.	61,806	74	2	1.142	2.70
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	14		.255	
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	22		.430	
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	1,098	11	11.526	1.00
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	852	5	9.970	.50
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	1,068	3	17.959	.28
Springfield, Ohio.	50,304	27		.531	
Tampa, Fla.	51,521	421	6	8.171	1.43
Utica, N. Y.	83,876	127		.322	
Waterbury, Conn.	84,745	184	1	.991	1.19
Wichita, Kans.	67,847	769	1	11.334	.13
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,212	348	3	4.627	.86
Wilmington, Del.	93,161	1,111	1	1.191	.90
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	136		5.031	
Amsterdam, N. Y.	36,163	140		3.871	
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	22		.595	
Augusta, Ga.	49,848	25		.100	
Aurora, Ill.	33,613	329	1	9.788	.30
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,801	128		4.444	
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	194	2	6.075	1.03
Butler, Pa.	26,587	6		.226	
Butte, Mont.	42,918	28		.652	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	462		14.237	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	52	1	1.813	1.92
Colorado Springs, Colo.	32,344	15		.464	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31,131	3	2	.096	66.67
Cranston, R. I.	25,201	10	1	.397	10.03
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	18		.704	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	21		.666	
Decatur, Ill.	38,526	157	1	4.075	.64
East Chicago, Ind.	27,200	194	7	7.132	3.61
Easton, Pa.	30,206	151	2	4.999	1.32
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	115		2.794	
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	20		.718	
Evanston, Ill.	28,312	585	2	20.663	.34
Everett, Mass.	38,307	485	3	12.661	.62
Everett, Wash.	33,767	17		.504	
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	10		.243	
Fresno, Cal.	30,978	2		.065	
Hamilton, Ohio.	39,655	111		.277	
Hammond, Ind.	25,326	99		3.900	
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	390	7	8.163	1.79
Hazleton, Pa.	28,001	204	2	7.285	.98
Jackson, Mich.	34,730	65		1.872	
Jamestown, N. Y.	35,729	347	1	9.712	.23
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	13		.274	
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	24		.792	
Kingston, N. Y.	26,632	6		.225	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	79		2.506	
Lewiston, Me.	27,557	32		1.611	
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	466	1	11.737	.21
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	1,869	2	40.606	.11
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	133		5.113	
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662	46		1.290	
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	20		.618	
Madison, Wis.	30,084	755		25.096	
McKeesport, Pa.	46,743	12		.257	
Medford, Mass.	25,737	764	1	29.685	.13
Moline, Ill.	26,927	218		8.096	
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	115		4.501	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	36,028	602	5	16.709	.83
Muskegon, Mich.	25,771	10		.388	
Nashua, N. H.	27,114	4		.148	
Newark, Ohio.	28,953	319		11.018	

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,169	158	1	2.304	1.27
Newburg, N. Y.	29,313	18	—	.614	—
New Castle, Pa.	40,351	2	—	.050	—
Newport, R. I.	29,631	16	—	.202	—
New Rochelle, N. Y.	36,326	146	1	4.019	.68
Newton, Mass.	43,085	203	2	6.801	.68
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	53	—	1.462	—
Norristown, Pa.	30,466	27	—	.886	—
Oak Park, Ill.	25,492	695	1	27.263	.14
Orange, N. J.	32,524	33	—	1.015	—
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,581	7	—	.197	—
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	422	—	9.622	—
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725	221	2	5.563	.90
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	658	5	17.509	.76
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	183	—	2.150	—
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	29,994	13	—	.434	—
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	13	—	.082	—
Racine, Wis.	45,507	186	—	4.087	—
Salem, Mass.	47,778	800	4	16.744	.50
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	133	—	3.501	—
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	2	—	.075	—
Stockton, Cal.	31,508	170	—	2.029	—
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	303	6	8.427	1.98
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	518	7	17.193	1.35
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384	2	—	.068	—
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	94	—	2.244	—
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	172	—	1.671	—
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	504	—	15.047	—
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	4	—	.142	—
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406	9	—	.296	—
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Aberdeen, Wash.	19,277	2	—	.104	—
Adams, Mass.	14,022	1	—	.071	—
Adrian, Mich.	11,346	5	—	.441	—
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,541	181	—	13.367	—
Alexandria, La.	14,719	2	—	.136	—
Alton, Ill.	22,483	7	—	.311	—
Anderson, Ind.	23,762	7	—	.295	—
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	8	—	.534	—
Asbury Park, N. J.	13,385	119	—	8.891	—
Asheville, N. C.	20,490	1	—	.049	—
Ashtabula, Ohio.	20,988	11	—	.048	—
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,206	3	—	.185	—
Barre, Vt.	11,937	16	—	1.340	—
Beloit, Wis.	17,597	3	—	.170	—
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,931	32	—	2.297	—
Billings, Mont.	13,721	5	—	.364	—
Bradford, Pa.	2 14,544	6	—	.413	—
Brunswick, Ga.	10,760	11	—	.093	—
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	13	—	.834	—
Canton, Ill.	12,850	7	—	.545	—
Carlisle, Pa.	10,657	5	—	.469	—
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,315	7	—	.457	—
Cicero, Ill.	19,102	47	—	2.460	—
Clinton, Mass.	2 13,075	13	—	.994	—
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765	1	—	.060	—
Concord, N. H.	22,480	9	—	.400	—
Cortland, N. Y.	12,817	2	—	.156	—
Danbury, Conn.	22,182	40	2	1.803	5.00
Dover, N. H.	13,268	10	—	.754	—
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20,175	87	—	4.312	—
Dunmore, Pa.	20,266	66	8	3.257	12.12
Duquesne, Pa.	19,284	29	1	1,504	3.45
East Liverpool, Ohio.	22,231	14	—	.630	—
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,727	21	—	1.121	—
Elyria, Ohio.	18,007	195	—	10.830	—
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,831	1	2	.059	—
Findlay, Ohio.	2 14,858	41	—	2.759	—
Framingham, Mass.	13,815	45	—	3.257	—
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	2	—	.084	—
Gardner, Mass.	16,746	87	—	5.195	—

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Gary, Ind.	16,802	105	2	6.249	1.90
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,850	14	—	.641	—
Greenfield, Mass.	11,745	4	—	.311	—
Greenville, S. C.	17,788	4	—	.225	—
Greenwich, Conn.	18,724	310	1	16.556	.32
Hackensack, N. J.	16,478	40	1	2.427	2.50
Harrison, N. J.	16,555	215	—	.906	—
Henderson, Ky.	12,072	632	3	52.353	.47
Homestead, Pa.	21,861	146	—	6.679	—
Huntington, Ind.	10,529	4	—	.380	—
Ironwood, Mich.	14,463	1	—	.069	—
Irvington, N. J.	15,368	23	—	1.497	—
Ishpeming, Mich.	12,448	1	—	.080	—
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,679	230	—	1.913	—
Janesville, Wis.	14,297	176	—	12.336	—
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,412	1	—	.096	—
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,614	14	—	1.319	—
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	48	—	2.110	—
Laconia, N. H.	11,311	2	—	.177	—
Lafayette, Ind.	21,091	19	—	.901	—
Lancaster, Ohio	15,255	258	—	3.802	—
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	5	—	.258	—
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,269	1	—	.075	—
Logansport, Ind.	20,755	15	—	.723	—
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	99	—	6.575	—
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,679	239	—	2.851	—
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	3	—	.289	—
Mansfield, Ohio	22,417	19	—	.848	—
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	26	—	.411	—
Marion, Ind.	19,745	21	—	.051	—
Marion, Ohio	22,731	38	—	1.672	—
Marquette, Mich.	12,263	4	—	.326	—
Mason City, Iowa	13,976	5	—	.358	—
Massillon, Ohio	15,111	62	2	4.103	3.23
McAlister, Okla.	17,610	2	—	.114	—
McKees Rocks, Pa.	19,103	51	—	2.670	—
Meadville, Pa.	13,637	5	—	.367	—
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	476	1	27.729	.21
Middletown, N. Y.	15,730	2	—	.127	—
Middletown, Ohio	15,226	97	—	6.371	—
Missoula, Mont.	17,353	15	—	.864	—
Moberly, Mo.	12,457	2	—	.161	—
Monessen, Pa.	20,191	357	10	17.681	2.80
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	17	—	1.292	—
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	170	—	7.575	—
New Albany, Ind.	23,629	3	—	.127	—
Newport News, Va.	20,504	3	—	.146	—
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	13	—	.590	—
Northampton, Mass.	19,946	15	—	.756	—
North Braddock, Pa.	14,612	308	3	21.079	.97
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,476	218	—	1.336	—
Norwood, Ohio	21,303	58	—	2.723	—
Olean, N. Y.	16,321	60	1	3.676	1.67
Ossining, N. Y.	13,346	6	—	.450	—
Oswego, N. Y.	23,983	4	—	.167	—
Paducah, Ky.	24,506	13	—	.530	—
Parkersburg, W. Va.	20,165	10	—	.496	—
Parsons, Kans.	14,984	130	—	8.676	—
Peabody, Mass.	17,935	179	3	9.980	1.68
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,822	167	—	9.370	—
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,331	2	—	.130	—
Piqua, Ohio	14,029	27	—	1.925	—
Pittston, Pa.	18,223	4	—	.220	—
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	267	1	11.469	.37
Plymouth, Pa.	18,761	94	1	5.010	1.04
Redlands, Cal.	13,428	7	—	.521	—
Reno, Nev.	14,224	17	—	1.195	—
Rome, N. Y.	23,215	7	—	.302	—
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	5	—	.342	—
San Bernardino, Cal.	16,274	16	—	.983	—

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Sandusky, Ohio.....	20,160	54	.....	2.679	.....
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,842	360	.....	28.033	.....
Sharon, Pa.....	18,077	10	.....	.553	.....
Shawnee, Okla.....	17,225	6	.....	.348	.....
Sherman, Tex.....	13,488	70	.....	5.190	.....
Southbridge, Mass.....	13,945	7	.....	.502	.....
Steelton, Pa.....	15,337	3	.....	.196	.....
Stillwater, Minn.....	10,198	¹ 4	.....	.392	.....
Sunbury, Pa.....	15,859	191	.....	12.044	.....
Trinidad, Colo.....	13,337	² 28	.....	2.099	.....
Warren, Pa.....	14,391	12	.....	.834	.....
Washington, Pa.....	21,160	8	.....	.378	.....
Watertown, Mass.....	14,546	² 24	.....	1.650	.....
Wausau, Wis.....	18,778	380	2	20.236	0.53
Webb City, Mo.....	13,560	12	.....	.885	.....
Webster, Mass.....	12,936	² 59	.....	4.561	.....
West Chester, Pa.....	12,949	10	.....	.772	.....
Westfield, Mass.....	18,013	128	.....	7.106	.....
West New York, N. J.....	17,933	105	.....	5.855	.....
Willimantic, Conn.....	12,438	² 46	.....	3.698	.....
Winthrop, Mass.....	12,279	97	.....	7.900	.....
Woburn, Mass.....	15,862	14	.....	.883	.....

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL).³

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	82,958	5	.....	0.060	.....
Bayonne, N. J.....	67,582	1	2	.015	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	58,576	1	.....	.017	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	6	4	.065	66.67
Elizabeth, N. J.....	84,550	13	7	.154	53.85
Lawrence, Mass.....	98,197	8	11	.....	11
Malden, Mass.....	50,067	1	1	.020	100.00
Manchester, N. H.....	76,959	11	11	.143	100.00
Mobile, Ala.....	56,536	² 3	3	.053	100.00
Oklahoma, Okla.....	88,158	2	2	.023	100.00
Passaic, N. J.....	69,010	2	.....	.029	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.....	58,156	8	8	.138	100.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	64,806	1	.....	.015	.....
Saginaw, Mich.....	51,815	3	3	.055	100.00
Schenectady, N. Y.....	95,265	5	3	.052	60.00
Somerville, Mass.....	55,460	2	1	.023	50.00
Utica, N. Y.....	83,876	2	1	.024	50.00
Waterbury, Conn.....	84,745	2	.....	.024	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	75,212	2	2	.027	100.00
Wilmington, Del.....	93,161	² 4	4	.043	100.00
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	36,163	5	9	.....	.....
Battle Creek, Mich.....	28,801	3	2	.104	66.67
Butte, Mont.....	42,918	2	2	.047	100.00
Chelsea, Mass.....	132,452	3	2	.003	66.67
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,688	1	1	.035	100.00
Cranston, R. I.....	25,201	² 3	3	.119	100.00
Danville, Ill.....	31,554	1	.....	.032	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	47,127	1	1	.021	100.00
East Chicago, Ind.....	27,200	1	1	.037	100.00
East Orange, N. J.....	41,155	1	2	.....	.....
Everett, Mass.....	38,307	1	.....	.026	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.....	41,144	3	2	.073	66.67
Fresno, Cal.....	30,978	2	2	.065	100.00
Hamilton, Ohio.....	39,655	1	1	.025	100.00
Jackson, Mich.....	34,730	1	3	.....	.....
Kingston, N. Y.....	26,632	1	2	.....	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	39,703	4	8	.....	.....
McKeesport, Pa.....	46,743	2	2	.043	100.00

¹ Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.³ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL)—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Newburg, N. Y.	29,313	3	7		
Newport, Ky.	31,722	7	7	.022	100.00
Newton, Mass.	43,085	1	1	.023	100.00
Racine, Wis.	45,507	14	14	.308	100.00
Salem, Mass.	47,778	2	2	.042	100.00
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	1	7		
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384	1	5	.034	
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	2			
Wheeling, W. Va.	45,097	3	3	.070	100.00
Wilmington, N. C.	25,264	1	1	.035	100.00
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406	2	1	.066	50.00
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	14,022	1	1	.071	100.00
Alton, Ill.	22,483	2	2	.089	100.00
Anderson, Ind.	23,762	5	3	.210	60.00
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	1	1	.067	100.00
Anniston, Ala.	13,888	1	1	.072	100.00
Ashland, Ohio.	20,988	1	1	.048	100.00
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,206	1	1	.062	100.00
Berlin, N. H.	15,306	1	1	.075	100.00
Bradford, Pa.	12,550	1		.078	
Canton, Ill.	16,765	1	1	.060	100.00
Coffeyville, Kans.	20,175	2	2	.099	100.00
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20,266	1		.049	
Dunmore, Pa.	15,116	2	2	.132	100.00
Escanaba, Mich.	16,746	1		.060	
Gardner, Mass.	16,802	1	3		
Gary, Ind.	11,745	2		.170	
Greenfield, Mass.	18,721	1	1	.053	100.00
Greenwich, Conn.	16,478	1		.061	
Hackensack, N. J.	12,072	6	6	.497	100.00
Henderson, Ky.	21,861	2		.091	
Homestead, Pa.	14,463	1		.069	
Ironwood, Mich.	12,448	1	1	.080	100.00
Ishpeming, Mich.	22,753	1	1	.044	100.00
Kearny, N. J.	14,008	1	1	.071	100.00
Keokuk, Iowa.	11,311	2	1	.177	50.00
Laconia, N. H.	13,679	1	1	.073	100.00
Manitowoc, Wis.	22,317	1	1	.045	100.00
Mansfield, Ohio.	19,745	3	1	.051	100.00
Marion, Ind.	22,731	1	1	.044	100.00
Marion, Ohio.	21,303	1		.047	
Norwood, Ohio.	17,935	7	5	.390	71.43
Peabody, Mass.	17,822	2	2	.112	100.00
Peekskill, N. Y.	13,428	1	1	.075	100.00
Redlands, Cal.	23,215	1	1	.043	100.00
Rome, N. Y.	16,274	1	1	.061	100.00
San Bernardino, Cal.	21,160	2	2	.095	100.00
Watertown, Mass.	14,546	1	1	.069	100.00
Webb City, Mo.	13,560	6	4	.442	65.67
West Chester, Pa.	12,949	1	1	.077	100.00

PELLAGRA.*

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	28	52		
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	3	52		
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	1	1	0.013	100.00
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	2		.039	
Springfield, Ohio.	50,804	1		.020	
Wichita, Kans.	67,847	5	6		
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	49,848	5	52		
Austin, Tex.	34,016	4	22		
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,801	1	2		
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	1		.031	
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	1	1	.036	100.00

* Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

† The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

* Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Jackson, Mich.	34,730	1	1	0.029	100.00
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	1	—	.025	—
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	20	16	.618	80.00
Newton, Mass.	43,085	1	—	.023	—
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	13	3	.078	100.00
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	2	—	.056	—
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	3	—	.100	—
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	61	21	2.158	34.43
Zanesville, Ohio	30,406	1	—	.033	—
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Alexandria, La.	11,719	1	—	.068	—
Anniston, Ala.	13,998	1	9	—	—
Brunswick, Ga.	10,760	21	14	1.952	66.67
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765	1	—	.060	—
Columbus, Ga.	22,103	96	24	4.343	25.00
Danville, Va.	19,859	19	15	.957	78.95
Greenville, S. C.	17,788	13	31	—	—
Guthrie, Okla.	11,973	3	3	.251	100.00
McAlister, Okla.	17,610	15	—	.284	—
Newport News, Va.	20,504	1	1	.049	100.00
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	4	6	—	—
Redlands, Cal.	13,428	1	1	.075	100.00
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	1	1	.068	100.00
San Bernardino, Cal.	16,274	1	1	.061	100.00
Shawnee, Okla.	17,225	10	1	.581	10.00
Sherman, Tex.	13,488	26	8	1.928	30.77

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).²

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	82,958	60	12	0.723	20.00
Altoona, Pa.	57,606	2	—	.035	—
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	1	—	.019	—
Canton, Ohio	59,139	38	—	.643	—
Erie, Pa.	73,793	82	5	1.111	6.10
Fort Worth, Tex.	99,528	11	1	.010	100.00
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	1	—	.010	—
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	3	2	.039	66.67
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	1	—	.015	—
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	3	2	.052	66.67
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	3	—	.046	—
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	4	—	.073	—
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	1	—	.020	—
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	1	—	.010	—
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	5	—	.059	—
Springfield, Ohio	50,804	1	—	.020	—
Waterbury, Conn.	84,745	12	—	.024	—
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Amsterdam, N. Y.	36,163	6	—	.166	—
Austin, Tex.	34,016	2	—	.059	—
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,801	1	—	.035	—
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	2	2	.070	100.00
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31,131	1	—	.032	—
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	1	—	.039	—
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	4	1	.097	25.00
Everett, Mass.	38,307	1	—	.026	—
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	1	—	.024	—
Fresno, Cal.	30,978	5	2	.161	40.00
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	6	1	.126	16.67
Jackson, Mich.	34,730	1	—	.029	—
Jamestown, N. Y.	35,729	3	—	.084	—
Lewiston, Me.	27,557	1	—	.036	—
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	3	—	.065	—
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	1	1	.038	100.00
Lorain, Ohio	35,662	6	—	.168	—
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	1	—	.039	—
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	36,028	2	—	.056	—
New Rochelle, N. Y.	36,326	2	—	.055	—

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Newton, Mass.	43,085	1	—	0.023	—
Oak Park, Ill.	25,492	1	—	.039	—
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725	1	—	.025	—
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	6	—	.160	—
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	16	—	.163	—
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	4	3	.150	75.00
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	11	1	.029	100.00
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	1	1	.033	100.00
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384	1	—	.031	—
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	1	—	.030	—
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	1	1	.035	100.00
Zanesville, Ohio	30,406	4	1	.132	25.00
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adrian, Mich.	11,346	1	—	.088	—
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,541	2	1	.148	50.00
Alexandria, La.	14,719	3	—	.204	—
Anderson, Ind.	23,762	1	1	.012	100.00
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	2	—	.134	—
Barre, Vt.	11,937	1	—	.084	—
Canton, Ill.	12,850	3	—	.233	—
Cicero, Ill.	19,102	1	—	.052	—
Cortland, N. Y.	12,817	1	—	.078	—
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,740	1	—	.048	—
Framingham, Mass.	13,815	5	—	.362	—
Gardiner, Mass.	16,746	1	—	.060	—
Gary, Ind.	2 ¹ 6,802	2	1	.119	50.00
Gloucester, Mass.	2 ¹ 4,398	3	—	.123	—
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,679	4	—	.255	—
Jackson, Tenn.	17,669	5	1	.283	20.00
Laconia, N. H.	11,311	3	2	.265	66.67
Lafayette, Ind.	21,091	1	—	.047	—
Leominster, Mass.	20,314	1	—	.049	—
Mansfield, Ohio.	22,417	1	—	.045	—
Marion, Ind.	19,745	1	—	.051	—
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	2	—	.117	—
Mishawaka, Ind.	15,220	2	—	.131	—
Newport News, Va.	20,504	1	1	.049	100.00
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,476	2	—	.148	—
Olean, N. Y.	16,321	5	—	.306	—
Paducah, Ky.	24,506	4	—	.163	—
Peabody, Mass.	17,935	1	1	.056	100.00
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	1	—	.068	—
San Bernardino, Cal.	16,274	1	1	.061	100.00
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,160	2	2	.099	100.00
Santa Cruz, Cal.	14,038	2	—	.142	—
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,709	1	1	.073	100.00
Shawnee, Okla.	17,225	2	—	.116	—
St. Cloud, Minn.	11,621	25	—	2.151	—
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	5	—	.326	—
Stillwater, Minn.	2 ¹ 0,198	1	—	.098	—
Webster, Mass.	12,936	2	1	.155	50.00
Westfield, Mass.	18,013	1	—	.056	—
Willimantic, Conn.	12,438	1	—	.080	—

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

RABIES IN MAN.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Utica, N. Y.	83,876	1	1	0.012	100.00
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Hamilton, Ohio	39,655	1	1	.025	100.00
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	1	1	.021	100.00
Medford, Mass.	25,737	1	1	.039	100.00
Oak Park, Ill.	25,493	1	1	.039	100.00
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Alexandria, La.	14,719	1	1	.068	100.00
Danville, Va.	19,850	1	1	.050	100.00
Paducah, Ky.	24,506	1	1	.041	100.00
Peabody, Mass.	17,935	1	1	.056	100.00
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,331	1	1	.065	100.00
Santa Cruz, Cal.	14,038	1	1	.071	100.00

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported were not included in this table.RABIES IN ANIMALS.¹

City.	Cases.	City.	Cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:			
Berkeley, Cal.	1	From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Con.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	Columbus, Ga.	6
Passaic, N. J.	3	Danville, Va.	2
Saginaw, Mich.	5	Gloucester, Mass.	2
Utica, N. Y.	1	Greenwich, Conn.	2
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:			
Alameda, Cal.	1	Hackensack, N. J.	1
Augusta, Ga.	20	Harrison, N. J.	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1	Irvington, N. J.	2
Long Beach, Cal.	3	Ithaca, N. Y.	1
Lorain, Ohio.	2	Lafayette, Ind.	3
Medford, Mass.	5	Little Falls, N. Y.	4
Montclair, N. J.	4	Logansport, Ind.	5
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	Mansfield, Ohio.	6
Wilmington, N. C.	2	Melrose, Mass.	2
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:			
Alexandria, La.	15	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	2	Phillipsburg, N. J.	1
Bradford, Pa.	20	Rome, N. Y.	3
Cairo, Ill.	5	Santa Cruz, Cal.	3
		Shawnee, Okla.	2
		Westfield, Mass.	1

¹ Cities in which no cases of rabies in animals were reported are not included in this table.SCARLET FEVER.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	82,958	279	5	3.363	1.79
Altoona, Pa.	57,606	45	2	.781	4.44
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	108	1	1.598	.93
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	47	1	.856	2.13
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	41		.772	-----
Canton, Ohio	59,139	370		6.256	-----
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	28		.478	-----
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	436	2	4.744	.46
Elizabeth, N. J.	84,550	101	1	1.195	.99
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	107	11	2.060	10.28
Erie, Pa.	73,798	89		1.206	-----
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	34		.457	-----
Fort Worth, Tex.	99,528	159		1.598	-----
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	38	1	.537	2.63
Holyoke, Mass.	64,069	214	5	3.340	2.34

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported were not included in this table.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Jacksonville, Fla.	73,137	16		0.219	—
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269	38		.756	—
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	185	10	1.884	5.41
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	22		.399	—
Malden, Mass.	50,067	137	4	2.735	2.92
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	88		1.143	—
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	136		.637	—
New Britain, Conn.	52,203	16		.306	—
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	135		1.531	—
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	338	6	4.898	1.78
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	61	2	1.049	3.28
Pueblo, Colo.	52,840	42		.795	—
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	110	2	2.046	1.82
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	16		.247	—
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	83	1	1.514	1.20
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	87		1.702	—
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	170	1	1.784	.59
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	313	4	3.663	1.28
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	141	5	2.371	3.55
Springfield, Ohio	50,804	75		1.476	—
Tampa, Fla.	51,521	12		.233	—
Utica, N. Y.	83,876	361	3	4.340	.82
Waterbury, Conn.	84,745	169		.814	—
Wichita, Kans.	67,847	79		1.164	—
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,212	85		1.130	—
Wilmington, Del.	93,161	166	2	.708	3.03
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	32		1.181	—
Amsterdam, N. Y.	36,163	87		2.406	—
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	57	1	1.543	1.75
Augusta, Ga.	49,848	122		.441	—
Aurora, Ill.	33,613	10	1	.298	10.00
Austin, Tex.	34,018	94	1	2.763	1.06
Bangor, Me.	26,360	39	2	1.480	5.13
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,801	53		1.840	—
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	117	2	3.654	1.71
Butler, Pa.	26,587	27		1.016	—
Butte, Mont.	42,918	115	1	2.680	.87
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	36,583	11		.301	—
Charlotte, N. C.	38,887	43		1.103	—
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	78	1	2.404	1.28
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	39	1	1.359	2.56
Clinton, Iowa	27,094	17		.627	—
Colorado Springs, Colo.	32,344	17	1	.526	5.88
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31,131	38	4	1.221	10.53
Cranston, R. I.	25,201	46		1.825	—
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	51	2	1.993	3.92
Danville, Ill.	31,554	30		.951	—
Davenport, Iowa	47,127	45	1	.955	2.22
Decatur, Ill.	38,526	303	10	7.865	3.30
East Chicago, Ind.	27,200	67	5	2.463	7.46
Easton, Pa.	30,206	8		.255	—
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	106	3	2.576	2.83
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	42	2	1.508	4.76
Evanston, Ill.	28,312	51		1.801	—
Everett, Mass.	38,307	154	1	4.020	.65
Everett, Wash.	33,767	33		.977	—
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	150	9	3.646	6.00
Fresno, Cal.	30,978	35		1.139	—
Hamilton, Ohio	39,655	28		.706	3.57
Hammond, Ind.	25,326	36	3	1.421	8.33
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	206	4	4.312	1.94
Hazleton, Pa.	28,001	86	6	3.071	6.98
Jackson, Mich.	34,730	81	1	2.332	1.23
Jamestown, N. Y.	35,729	146		4.086	—
Kalamazoo, Mich.	30,319	15		.317	—
Kenosha, Wis.	26,632	144	4	5.407	2.78
Kingston, N. Y.	31,522	10	1	.317	10.00
La Crosse, Wis.	27,557	17		.617	—
Lewiston, Me.	39,703	62	2	1.562	3.23

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	125	9	2.716	7.29
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	16	—	.615	—
Lorain, Ohio	35,662	93	—	2.608	—
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	23	—	.710	—
Madison, Wis.	30,084	10	—	.332	—
McKeesport, Pa.	46,743	66	2	1.412	3.03
Medford, Mass.	25,737	88	4	3.419	4.55
Moline, Ill.	26,927	33	—	1.226	—
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	30	—	1.174	—
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	36,028	100	1	2.776	1.00
Muskegon, Mich.	25,771	197	2	7.644	1.02
Nashua, N. H.	27,114	27	—	.996	—
Newark, Ohio	28,933	15	—	.518	—
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,169	14	1	.556	7.14
Newburg, N. Y.	29,313	15	—	.512	—
New Castle, Pa.	40,351	139	5	3.445	3.60
Newport, Ky.	31,722	19	1	.599	5.26
Newport, R. I.	29,631	19	—	.641	—
New Rochelle, N. Y.	36,326	49	1	1.349	2.04
Newton, Mass.	43,085	121	3	2.808	2.48
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	16	1	1.442	6.25
Norristown, Pa.	30,466	11	—	.361	—
Oak Park, Ill.	25,492	34	—	1.334	—
Orange, N. J.	32,524	59	1	1.814	1.69
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,581	70	—	1.967	—
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	42	—	.958	—
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725	43	—	1.082	—
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	40	—	1.064	—
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	113	—	.337	—
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	29,994	121	10	4.034	8.27
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	5	—	.136	—
Racine, Wis.	45,597	32	1	.703	3.13
Salem, Mass.	47,778	36	—	.754	—
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	40	—	1.053	—
Steubenville, Ohio	26,631	36	—	1.352	—
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	175	—	2.173	—
Superior, Wis.	45,285	77	—	1.700	—
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	26	4	.723	15.38
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	67	3	2.224	4.48
Waterloo, Iowa	34,131	140	1	4.102	.71
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384	7	—	.238	—
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	45	—	1.074	—
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	109	7	2.529	6.42
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	20	—	.597	—
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	8	—	.283	—
Zanesville, Ohio	30,406	20	1	.658	5.00
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Aberdeen, Wash.	19,277	1	—	.052	—
Adams, Mass.	14,022	18	—	1.284	—
Adrian, Mich.	11,346	17	—	1.498	—
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,541	18	—	1.329	—
Alexandria, La.	14,719	5	—	.340	—
Aitton, Ill.	22,483	5	—	.222	—
Anderson, Ind.	23,762	17	1	.715	5.88
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	40	1	2.670	2.50
Anniston, Ala.	13,898	12	—	.863	—
Asbury Park, N. J.	13,385	6	—	.448	—
Asheville, N. C.	20,490	32	—	1.562	—
Ashtabula, Ohio	20,988	15	—	.715	—
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,206	6	—	.370	—
Barre, Vt.	11,937	3	—	.251	—
Beloit, Wis.	17,597	3	—	.170	—
Berlin, N. H.	13,306	3	—	.225	—
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,931	5	—	.359	—
Billings, Mont.	13,721	4	—	.292	—
Brunswick, Ga.	10,760	5	—	.465	—
Burlington, Iowa	24,916	33	—	1.324	—
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	14	—	.898	—
Canton, Ill.	12,850	16	—	1.245	—
Carlisle, Pa.	10,657	4	—	.375	—

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Champaign, Ill.	14,171	10		0.706	
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,315	10		.653	
Cicero, Ill.	19,102	29		1.518	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	17		1.300	
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765	1		.060	
Columbus, Ga.	22,103	1		.045	
Concord, N. H.	22,480	26		1.157	
Cortland, N. Y.	12,817	16		1.248	
Cumberland, R. I.	10,728	10		.932	
Danbury, Conn.	22,182	65	3	2.930	4.62
Danville, Va.	19,859	18		.906	
Dover, N. H.	13,268	28		.603	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20,175	14		.694	
Dummore, Pa.	20,266	20		.987	
Duquesne, Pa.	19,284	20	2	1.037	10.00
East Liverpool, Ohio	22,231	35	1	1.574	2.86
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,727	9		.481	
Elvira, Ohio.	18,007	28		1.555	
Escanaba, Mich.	15,116	2		.132	
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,831	40	3	2.377	7.50
Findlay, Ohio	14,558	66	1	4.442	1.52
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,740	4		.193	
Framingham, Mass.	13,815	32	2	2.316	6.25
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	16		.669	
Gardner, Mass.	16,746	57		3.404	
Gary, Ind.	16,802	35		2.083	
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	11		.451	
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,850	4		.183	
Greenfield, Mass.	11,745	20		1.703	
Greenville, S. C.	17,788	15		.843	
Greenwich, Conn.	18,724	34		1.816	
Guthrie, Okla.	11,973	5		.418	
Hackensack, N. J.	16,478	33		2.003	
Harrison, N. J.	16,555	14		.846	
Henderson, Ky.	12,072	21		1.740	
Homestead, Pa.	21,861	29		1.327	
Huntington, Ind.	10,529	15		1.425	
Ironwood, Mich.	14,463	22	1	1.521	4.55
Irvington, N. J.	15,368	47		3.058	
Ishpeming, Mich.	12,448	15	1	1.205	6.67
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,679	9	1	.574	11.11
Jac' son, Tenn.	17,669	1		.057	
Janesville, Wis.	14,267	8		.561	
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,614	5	1	.471	20.00
Kankakee, Ill.	14,190	36		2.537	
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	58		2.549	
Keokuk, Iowa	11,008	18		1.285	
Laconia, N. H.	11,311	4		.354	
Lafayette, Ind.	21,091	28		1.328	
Lancaster, Ohio.	15,255	21		1.377	
La Salle, Ill.	12,110	58	1	4.789	1.72
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	59		3.047	
Leominster, Mass.	20,314	96	2	4.726	2.08
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,269	13		.940	
Logansport, Ind.	20,755	79	1	3.806	1.27
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	13		.863	
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,679	1		.073	
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	85	4	8.201	4.71
Mansfield, Ohio.	22,417	14		.625	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	93	1	6.366	1.03
Marion, Ind.	19,745	62		3.140	
Marion, Ohio.	22,731	11		.481	
Marquette, Mich.	12,263	2		.163	
Mason City, Iowa.	13,976	23		1.646	
Massillon, Ohio.	15,111	6		.397	
McAlister, Okla.	17,610	29		1.647	
McKees Rocks, Pa.	19,103	17		.890	
Meadville, Pa.	13,637	14		1.027	
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	62	2	3.612	3.23
Middletown, N. Y.	15,730	2		.127	

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Middletown, Ohio.....	15,226	24		1.576	
Mishawaka, Ind.....	15,220	29	1	1.905	3.45
Missoula, Mont.....	17,353	7		.403	
Moberly, Mo.....	12,457	7		.562	
Monessen, Pa.....	20,191	33	2	1.634	6.03
Morristown, N. J.....	13,158	28		2.128	
Nanticoke, Pa.....	22,441	11		.490	
New Albany, Ind.....	23,629	8		.339	
Newport News, Va.....	20,504	6		.293	
North Adams, Mass.....	1 22,019	13		.590	
Northampton, Mass.....	19,846	50		2.519	
North Braddock, Pa.....	11,612	49	3	3.353	6.12
North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	13,476	20		1.484	
Norwood, Ohio.....	21,303	22		1.033	
Olean, N. Y.....	16,321	14	1	.858	7.11
Ossining, N. Y.....	13,346	27		2.023	
Oswego, N. Y.....	23,983	5		.208	
Owensboro, Ky.....	17,498	68	1	3.886	1.47
Paducah, Ky.....	24,506	5		.204	
Parersburg, W. Va.....	20,165	4		.198	
Parsons, Kans.....	14,984	10		1.268	
Peabody, Mass.....	17,935	24		1.338	
Pee s' Ill, N. Y.....	17,822	12		.673	
Phillipsburg, N. J.....	15,331	13	2	.948	15.38
Piqua, Ohio.....	14,029	22		1.568	
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,280	31		1.332	
Plymouth, Pa.....	18,761	50	3	2.665	6.00
Redlands, Cal.....	13,428	35		2.607	
Reno, Nev.....	14,224	98	1	6,890	1.02
Rome, N. Y.....	23,215	14		.063	
Rutland, Vt.....	14,624	31		2.120	
San Bernardino, Cal.....	16,274	4		.246	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	20,160	11		.546	
Santa Cruz, Cal.....	14,038	24		1.710	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,842	28		2.180	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13,709	1		.073	
Sharon, Pa.....	18,077	40	3	2.213	7.30
Shawnee, Okla.....	17,225	47		2.729	
Sherman, Tex.....	13,488	50	2	3.707	4.00
Southbridge, Mass.....	13,945	1		.072	
St. Cloud, Minn.....	11,621	33	2	2.840	6.08
Steelton, Pa.....	15,337	13	1	.848	7.69
Stillwater, Minn.....	1 10,198	3		.294	
Sunbury, Pa.....	15,889	1		.063	
Trinidad, Colo.....	13,337	28		.600	
Virginia, Miss.....	14,432	8		.554	
Warren, Pa.....	14,391	22		1.529	
Washington, Pa.....	21,160	34		1.607	
Watertown, Mass.....	14,546	26		1.787	
Waukegan, Ill.....	19,571	3		.153	
Wausau, Wis.....	18,778	6		.320	
Waycross, Ga.....	19,001	4		.211	
Webb City, Mo.....	13,560	4		.295	
Webster, Mass.....	12,926	7		.541	
West Chester, Pa.....	12,949	4		.309	
Westfield, Mass.....	18,013	16		.888	
West New York, N. J.....	17,933	185		10.316	
Willimantic, Conn.....	12,438	15		1.206	
Winthrop, Mass.....	12,279	22		1.792	
Woburn, Mass.....	15,862	41	1	2.585	2.44

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	82,958	45		0.542	
Altoona, Pa.....	57,006	1		.017	
Canton, Ohio.....	59,139	107		1.809	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	58,570	73	31	1.246	42.47
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	16		.174	
El Paso, Tex.....	51,936	96	27	1.848	28.13
Erle, Pa.....	73,798	1		.014	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	74,352	4		.054	
Fort Worth, Tex.....	99,528	246		2.472	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	70,754	1		.014	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	73,137	23		.314	
Little Rock, Ark.....	55,158	13	1	.236	7.69
Mobile, Ala.....	56,536	2		.035	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	88,158	125		1.418	
Pueblo, Colo.....	52,840	3		.057	
Rockford, Ill.....	53,761	1		.019	
Saginaw, Mich.....	51,815	7		.128	
San Diego, Cal.....	51,115	55		1.076	
Springfield, Ill.....	59,468	129		2.102	
Springfield, Ohio.....	50,804	1		.020	
Tampa, Fla.....	51,521	5		.097	
Utica, N. Y.....	83,876	1		.012	
Wichita, Kans.....	67,847	151	1	2.226	.66
Wilmington, Del.....	93,161	2		.011	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.....	27,031	1		.037	
Auburn, N. Y.....	36,947	1		.027	
Aurora, Ill.....	33,613	6		.179	
Austin, Tex.....	34,016	9		.265	
Battle Creek, Mich.....	28,801	4		.139	
Butte, Mont.....	42,918	105		2.447	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	36,583	84		2.296	
Charlotte, N. C.....	38,887	2		.052	
Clinton, Iowa.....	27,091	29		1.070	
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	32,344	10		.303	
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	31,131	474	1	15.226	.21
Danville, Ill.....	31,554	121		3.835	
Davenport, Iowa.....	47,127	545		11.564	
Decatur, Ill.....	38,526	53		1.376	
East Chicago, Ind.....	27,200	1		.017	
Elgin, Ill.....	27,814	2		.072	
Hammond, Ind.....	25,326	49		1.935	
Jamestown, N. Y.....	35,729	2		.056	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	47,364	3		.063	
Kenosha, Wis.....	30,319	4		.132	
La Crosse, Wis.....	31,522	12		.381	
Lexington, Ky.....	39,703	4		.101	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	46,028	97		2.107	
Long Beach, Cal.....	26,012	4		.151	
Lorain, Ohio.....	35,062	1		.028	
Lynchburg, Va.....	32,385	1		.031	
Madison, Wis.....	30,084	46		1.529	
Moline, Ill.....	26,927	29		1.077	
Muskegon, Mich.....	25,771	6		.233	
Newark, Ohio.....	28,933	1		.035	
New Castle, Pa.....	40,351	3		.074	
Newport, Ky.....	31,722	26		.820	
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	36,326	2		.055	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	36,240	2		.055	
Orange, N. J.....	32,524	1		.031	
Oshkosh, Wis.....	35,581	47		1.321	
Portsmouth, Va.....	38,610	2		.026	
Quincy, Ill.....	36,764	317		8.623	
Racine, Wis.....	45,507	67	1	1.472	1.49
Stockton, Cal.....	34,508	6		.171	
Superior, Wis.....	45,285	29		.640	
Waterloo, Iowa.....	34,131	45	1	1.318	2.22
Zanesville, Ohio.....	30,406	2		.066	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	13,544	6		.443	
Alton, Ill.....	22,483	159		7.072	
Anderson, Ind.....	23,762	172	1	7.238	.58

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	1	—	0.067	—
Anniston, Ala.	13,598	28	—	2.015	—
Asheville, N. C.	20,490	4	—	.195	—
Ashtabula, Ohio	20,988	1	—	.048	—
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,206	4	—	.247	—
Billings, Mont.	13,721	2	—	.146	—
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	2	—	.128	—
Canton, Ill.	12,850	9	—	.700	—
Champaign, Ill.	14,171	2	—	.141	—
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,315	1	—	.065	—
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765	8	—	.477	—
Columbus, Ga.	22,103	2	—	.090	—
Concord, N. H.	22,480	4	—	.178	—
Danville, Va.	19,859	5	—	.252	—
Dunmore, Pa.	20,266	4	—	.197	—
East Liverpool, Ohio	22,231	180	—	8.097	—
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,727	4	—	.214	—
Elyria, Ohio	18,007	34	—	1.888	—
Escanaba, Mich.	15,116	45	—	2.977	—
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,831	10	—	.594	—
Findlay, Ohio	14,853	12	—	.808	—
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,740	1	—	.018	—
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	15	—	.627	—
Gary, Ind.	16,802	2	—	.119	—
Guthrie, Okla.	11,973	1	—	.084	—
Ishpeming, Mich.	12,448	16	1	1.285	6.25
Jackson, Tenn.	17,669	5	—	.283	—
Janesville, Wis.	14,267	3	—	.210	—
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,412	1	—	.096	—
Keokuk, Iowa	14,008	5	—	.357	—
Lafayette, Ind.	21,091	19	—	.901	—
Lancaster, Ohio	15,255	6	—	.393	—
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	2	—	.103	—
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,679	268	—	19.592	—
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	80	—	7.718	—
Mansfield, Ohio	22,417	10	—	.446	—
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	2 ¹	—	.068	—
Marion, Ind.	19,745	36	—	1.823	—
Marion, Ohio	22,731	1	—	.044	—
Marquette, Mich.	12,263	6	—	.489	—
Mason City, Iowa	13,976	7	—	.501	—
McAlester, Okla.	17,610	32	—	1.817	—
Meadville, Pa.	13,637	2	—	.147	—
Mishawaka, Ind.	15,220	3	—	.197	—
Missoula, Mont.	17,353	42	—	2.420	—
Moberly, Mo.	12,457	24	—	1.927	—
New Albany, Ind.	23,629	10	—	.423	—
Newport News, Va.	20,504	1	—	.049	—
Norwood, Ohio	21,303	1	—	.047	—
Olean, N. Y.	16,321	27	—	1.654	—
Oswego, N. Y.	23,983	3	—	.125	—
Owensboro, Ky.	17,498	1	—	.057	—
Paducah, Ky.	24,506	3	—	.122	—
Parkersburg, W. Va.	20,165	1	—	.650	—
Parsons, Kans.	14,984	5	—	.334	—
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	1	1	.043	100.00
Redlands, Cal.	13,428	3	—	.224	—
Reno, Nev.	14,224	1	—	.070	—
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	1	—	.068	—
San Bernardino, Cal.	16,274	6	—	.369	—
Sandusky, Ohio	20,160	73	—	3.621	—
Santa Cruz, Cal.	14,038	1	1	.071	100.00
Sharon, Pa.	18,077	2	—	.111	—
Shawnee, Okla.	17,225	3	—	.174	—
Sherman, Tex.	13,488	83	1	6.154	1.20
St. Cloud, Minn.	11,621	146	2	12.563	1.37
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	1	—	.065	—
Trinidad, Colo.	13,337	2 ¹	—	.075	—
Virginia, Minn.	14,432	3	—	.208	—
Warren, Pa.	14,391	1	—	.069	—
Waukegan, Ill.	19,571	1	—	.051	—
Waycross, Ga.	19,001	26	—	1.368	—
Webb City, Mo.	13,560	225	3	16.593	1.33

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	82,958	39	70	0.470	
Altoona, Pa.....	57,606	87	30	1.510	2.90
Bayonne, N. J.....	67,582	211	94	3.122	2.24
Berkeley, Cal.....	54,879	37	30	.674	1.23
Binghamton, N. Y.....	53,082	96	75	1.809	1.28
Canton, Ohio.....	59,139	² 39	32	.659	1.22
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	58,576	21	123	.359	
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	196	84	2.132	2.33
Elizabeth, N. J.....	84,550	258	138	3.051	1.87
Erie, Pa.....	73,798	² 186	74	2.520	2.51
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	74,352	² 85	57	1.143	1.49
Fort Worth, Tex.....	99,528	22	110	.221	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	70,751	199	80	2.813	2.49
Holyoke, Mass.....	64,069	89	64	1.389	1.39
Jacksonville, Fla.....	73,137	² 204	158	2.789	1.29
Lancaster, Pa.....	50,269	² 86	72	1.711	1.19
Lawrence, Mass.....	98,197	181	119	1.843	1.52
Little Rock, Ark.....	55,158	19	71	.344	
Malden, Mass.....	50,067	96	31	1.917	3.10
Manchester, N. H.....	76,959	77	77	1.001	1.00
Mobile, Ala.....	56,536	38	161	.672	
New Britain, Conn.....	52,203	92	51	1.762	1.80
Oklahoma, Okla.....	88,158	39	76	.442	
Passaic, N. J.....	69,010	159	94	2.304	1.69
Pueblo, Colo.....	52,840	29	55	.549	
Rockford, Ill.....	53,761	37	48	.688	
Sacramento, Cal.....	64,806	143	133	2.207	1.08
Saginaw, Mich.....	54,815	62	34	1.131	1.82
San Diego, Cal.....	51,115	147	147	2.876	1.00
Schenectady, N. Y.....	95,265	190	75	1.994	2.53
Somerville, Mass.....	85,460	141	73	1.650	1.93
Springfield, Ill.....	59,468	8	83	1.35	
Springfield, Ohio.....	50,804	120	53	2.362	2.26
Tampa, Fla.....	51,521	90	87	1.747	1.03
Utica, N. Y.....	83,876	103	118	1.228	
Waterbury, Conn.....	84,745	² 109	48	1.286	2.27
Wichita, Kans.....	67,847	66	24	.973	2.75
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	75,212	273	39	3.630	7.00
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.....	27,031	31	31	1.147	1.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	36,163	109	42	3.014	2.60
Auburn, N. Y.....	36,947	62	36	1.678	1.72
Augusta, Ga.....	49,848	21	113	.421	
Aurora, Ill.....	33,613	2	43	.060	
Austin, Tex.....	31,016	2	57	.059	
Battle Creek, Mich.....	28,801	² 32	32	1.111	1.00
Brookline, Mass.....	31,934	54	15	1.691	3.60
Butler, Pa.....	26,587	26	20	.978	1.30
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	36,583	² 18	18	.492	1.00
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	127	29	3.914	4.38
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,688	73	53	2.545	1.38
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	32,344	159	138	4.916	1.15
Cumberland, Md.....	25,564	² 81	26	3.169	3.12
Danville, Ill.....	31,554	² 62	41	1.965	1.51
East Chicago, Ind.....	27,200	15	22	.551	
Easton, Pa.....	30,206	² 48	27	1.589	1.78
East Orange, N. J.....	41,155	87	32	2.114	2.72
Elgin, Ill.....	27,844	22	31	.790	
Evanston, Ill.....	28,312	14	17	.494	
Everett, Mass.....	38,367	92	35	2.402	2.63
Everett, Wash.....	33,767	30	.....	.889	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	41,144	82	46	1.993	1.78
Fresno, Cal.....	30,978	4	59	.129	
Hamilton, Ohio.....	39,655	80	37	2.017	2.16
Hammond, Ind.....	25,326	14	20	.553	
Haverhill, Mass.....	47,774	120	55	2.512	2.18
Hazleton, Pa.....	28,601	15	.....	.536	
Jackson, Mich.....	34,730	10	34	1.728	1.76

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.³ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.
TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Jamestown, N. Y.	35,729	54	28	1.511	1.93
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	150	73	3.167	2.05
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	28	12	.924	2.33
Kingston, N. Y.	25,632	32	57	1.202	—
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	34	29	1.079	1.17
Lewiston, Me.	27,557	6	—	.218	—
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	153	92	3.854	1.66
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,288	11	23	.219	—
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	1 ² 21	19	.807	1.11
Lorain, Ohio.	35,682	23	15	.645	1.53
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	76	67	2.347	1.13
Madison, Wis.	30,084	19	29	.632	—
McKeesport, Pa.	46,743	15	37	.321	—
Medford, Mass.	25,737	23	22	.894	1.05
Moline, Ill.	26,927	5	23	.186	—
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	70	32	2.740	2.19
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	36,028	56	29	1.554	1.93
Muskegon, Mich.	25,771	10	—	.388	—
Newark, Ohio.	28,953	1 ⁴ 48	32	1.658	1.50
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,169	76	48	3.020	1.58
Newburg, N. Y.	29,313	111	43	3.787	2.58
New Castle, Pa.	40,351	130	27	3.222	4.81
Newport, Ky.	31,722	72	72	2.270	1.00
Newport, R. I.	23,631	50	18	1.687	2.78
New Rochelle, N. Y.	36,326	1 ⁴ 42	24	1.156	1.75
Newton, Mass.	43,085	65	29	1.509	2.21
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	10	25	.276	—
Norristown, Pa.	30,466	13	29	.427	—
Oak Park, Ill.	25,492	3	1	.118	3.00
Orange, N. J.	32,524	90	46	2.767	1.96
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,581	35	32	.984	1.09
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	123	96	2.804	1.28
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725	75	32	1.888	2.31
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	107	53	2.847	2.02
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	29,994	137	27	4.568	5.07
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	2	63	.074	—
Racine, Wis.	45,507	1 ⁴ 43	39	.945	1.10
Salem, Mass.	47,778	75	39	1.570	1.92
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	11	—	.290	—
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	9	26	.338	—
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	74	60	2.058	1.23
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	48	53	1.593	—
Watertown, N. Y.	23,384	12	14	.408	—
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	119	22	2.841	5.41
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	40	54	.928	—
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	3	30	.090	—
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	1 ⁵ 50	50	1.769	1.00
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406	22	39	.724	—
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	14,022	12	17	.856	—
Adrian, Mich.	11,346	6	6	.529	1.00
Alton, Ill.	22,483	2	28	.089	—
Anderson, Ind.	23,762	17	11	.715	1.55
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	63	5	4.206	12.60
Anniston, Ala.	13,898	3	40	.216	—
Asbury Park, N. J.	13,385	13	10	.971	1.30
Ashtabula, Ohio.	20,988	24	22	1.144	1.09
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,206	9	44	.553	—
Barre, Vt.	11,937	1 ² 29	29	2.429	1.00
Beloit, Wis.	17,597	1 ² 23	10	1.307	2.30
Berlin, N. H.	13,306	9	9	.676	1.00
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,931	22	12	1.579	1.83
Billings, Mont.	13,721	8	1	.583	8.00
Bradford, Pa.	2 ¹ 14,544	3	12	.206	—
Brunswick, Ga.	10,760	45	23	4.182	1.96
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	40	49	2.565	—
Carlisle, Pa.	10,657	14	8	1.314	1.75
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,315	22	19	1.437	1.16
Cleero, Ill.	19,102	9	—	.471	—

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	43	17	3.289	2.53
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765	16	11	.954	1.45
Columbus, Ga.	22,103	20	15	.903	1.33
Cortland, N. Y.	12,817	9	2	.702	4.50
Danbury, Conn.	22,182	35	30	1.578	1.17
Danville, Va.	19,859	72	38	3.626	1.89
Dover, N. H.	13,268	217	14	1.281	1.21
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20,175	22	10	1.090	2.20
Dummore, Pa.	20,266	9	—	.444	—
Duquesne, Pa.	19,284	9	—	.467	—
East Liverpool, Ohio	22,231	10	26	.450	—
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,727	37	17	1.976	2.18
Elyria, Ohio.	18,007	4	24	.222	—
Escanaba, Mich.	15,116	10	5	.662	2.00
Farzo, N. Dak.	16,831	219	15	1.129	1.27
Findlay, Ohio.	14,858	19	31	1.279	—
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,740	5	18	.241	—
Framingham, Mass.	13,815	218	6	1.303	3.00
Gardner, Mass.	16,746	28	16	1.672	1.75
Gary, Ind.	16,802	9	12	.536	—
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	21	37	.861	—
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,850	44	26	2.014	1.69
Greenfield, Mass.	11,745	18	4	1.533	4.50
Greenville, S. C.	17,788	31	30	1.743	1.03
Greenwich, Conn.	18,724	21	12	1.122	1.73
Guthrie, Okla.	11,973	5	4	.418	1.25
Hackensack, N. J.	16,478	21	11	1.456	2.18
Harrison, N. J.	16,555	58	17	3.503	3.41
Henderson, Ky.	12,072	29	33	2.402	—
Homestead, Pa.	21,861	56	—	2.562	—
Huntington, Ind.	10,529	4	4	.380	1.00
Ironwood, Mich.	14,463	16	12	1.106	1.33
Irvington, N. J.	15,368	38	28	2.473	1.36
Ishpeming, Mich.	12,448	14	4	1.125	3.50
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,679	67	12	4.273	5.58
Jackson, Tenn.	17,669	40	36	2.264	1.11
Janesville, Wis.	14,267	33	14	2.313	2.36
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,412	3	16	.288	—
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,614	5	8	.471	—
Kankakee, Ill.	14,190	5	—	.352	—
Kearny, N. J.	22,733	78	18	3.428	4.33
La Fayette, Ind.	21,091	16	37	.759	—
Lancaster, Ohio.	15,255	14	12	.918	1.17
La Salle, Ill.	12,110	5	11	.413	—
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	29	—	1.498	—
Leominster, Mass.	20,314	37	20	1.838	1.85
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,269	27	17	2.035	1.59
Logansport, Ind.	20,755	18	12	.867	1.50
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	32	16	2.125	2.00
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,679	10	9	.731	1.11
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	2	—	.193	—
Mansfield, Ohio.	22,417	15	22	.669	—
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	5	9	.342	—
Marion, Ind.	19,745	30	28	1.519	1.07
Marion, Ohio.	22,731	4	—	.176	—
Marquette, Mich.	12,263	23	8	1.876	2.88
Massillon, Ohio.	15,111	4	11	.265	—
McAlister, Okla.	17,610	5	—	.284	—
McKees Rocks, Pa.	19,103	33	—	1.727	—
Meadville, Pa.	13,637	4	—	.293	—
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	27	13	1.573	2.08
Middletown, N. Y.	15,730	45	40	2.861	1.13
Middletown, Ohio.	15,226	21	16	1.379	1.31
Mishawaka, Ind.	15,220	1	18	.066	—
Missoula, Mont.	17,353	5	11	.288	—
Monessen, Pa.	20,191	25	10	1.238	2.50
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	22	9	1.672	2.41
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,411	21	5	.936	4.20
New Albany, Ind.	23,629	25	40	1.058	—
Newport News, Va.	20,504	40	40	1.951	1.00

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.
TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	238	24	1.726	1.58
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	100	30	5.039	3.33
North Braddock, Pa.	14,612	20	8	1.369	2.50
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,476	19	10	1.410	1.90
Norwood, Ohio.	21,303	21	15	.986	1.40
Olean, N. Y.	16,321	31	18	1.899	1.72
Ossining, N. Y.	13,346	34	18	2.548	1.89
Paducah, Ky.	24,506	70	77	2.856	—
Parkersburg, W. Va.	20,165	45	21	2.222	2.14
Parsons, Kans.	14,984	26	—	1.735	—
Peabody, Mass.	17,935	37	15	2.063	2.47
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,822	40	24	2.244	1.67
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,331	28	16	1.826	1.75
Piqua, Ohio.	14,029	26	15	1.853	1.73
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	49	17	2.105	2.88
Plymouth, Pa.	18,761	92	3	4.904	30.67
Redlands, Cal.	13,428	15	28	1.117	—
Rome, N. Y.	23,215	240	142	10.338	1.69
San Bernardino, Cal.	16,274	8	8	.492	1.00
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,160	35	14	1.736	2.50
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	36	12	2.803	3.00
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,709	13	10	.948	1.30
Sharon, Pa.	18,077	7	—	.387	—
Shawnee, Okla.	17,225	8	2	.464	4.00
Southbridge, Mass.	13,945	25	7	1.793	3.57
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	57	11	3.717	5.18
Stillwater, Minn.	10,198	8	9	.784	—
Sunbury, Pa.	15,859	23	6	1.450	3.83
Virginia, Minn.	14,432	6	6	.416	1.00
Warren, Pa.	14,391	55	12	3.822	4.58
Washington, Pa.	21,160	40	—	1.890	—
Watertown, Mass.	14,546	25	9	1.719	2.78
Waukegan, Ill.	19,571	23	1	.153	3.00
Webster, Mass.	12,936	17	12	1.314	1.42
Westfield, Mass.	18,013	26	10	1.443	2.60
West New York, N. J.	17,933	82	—	4.573	—
Willimantic, Conn.	12,438	10	9	.804	1.11
Winthrop, Mass.	12,279	22	6	1.792	3.67
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	24	13	1.513	1.85

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

²The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

TYPHOID FEVER.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	2118	24	1.422	20.34
Altoona, Pa.	57,606	58	11	1.007	18.97
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	13	—	.192	—
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	22	4	.401	18.18
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	46	5	.867	10.87
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	25	7	.423	28.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	45	12	.768	26.67
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	57	10	.620	17.54
Elizabeth, N. J.	84,550	31	5	.367	16.13
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	53	21	1.020	39.62
Erie, Pa.	73,798	36	5	.488	13.89
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	30	3	.403	10.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	63	11	1.314	11.83
Holyoke, Mass.	64,069	19	2	.297	10.53
Jacksonville, Fla.	73,137	92	14	1.258	15.22
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269	41	3	.816	7.32
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	59	7	.601	11.86

¹Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

²The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.
TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 75,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	55	16	0.997	29.00
Malden, Mass.	50,067	24	2	.479	8.33
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	21	6	.273	28.57
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	185	19	1.503	22.35
New Britain, Conn.	52,203	14	2	.268	14.29
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	43	17	.488	39.53
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	12	5	.174	41.67
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	10	8	.172	80.00
Pueblo, Col.	52,840	74	5	1.401	6.76
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	23	2	.428	8.70
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	94	18	1.450	19.15
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	102	17	1.861	16.67
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	22	6	.430	27.27
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	87	11	.913	12.64
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	31	9	.363	29.03
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	86	13	1.446	15.12
Springfield, Ohio	50,804	50	6	.984	12.00
Tampa, Fla.	51,521	96	9	1.863	9.38
Utica, N. Y.	83,876	14	2	.167	14.29
Waterbury, Conn.	84,745	124	3	1.463	2.42
Wichita, Kans.	67,847	69	8	1.017	11.59
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,212	28	4	.372	14.29
Wilmington, Del.	93,161	195	17	2.093	8.72
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	20	1	.740	5.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.	36,163	22	4	.608	18.18
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	55	9	1.489	16.36
Augusta, Ga.	49,848	133	16	.662	48.48
Aurora, Ill.	33,613	18	5	.536	27.78
Bangor, Me.	26,360	26	11	.986	42.31
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,801	13	3	.451	23.05
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	7	—	.219	—
Butler, Pa.	26,587	22	4	.827	18.18
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	36,583	125	6	.683	24.00
Charlotte, N. C.	38,887	80	—	2.057	—
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	35	4	1.079	11.43
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	22	2	.767	9.09
Colorado Springs, Colo.	32,344	12	1	.371	8.33
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31,131	15	2	.482	13.33
Cranston, R. I.	25,201	8	1	.317	12.50
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	54	5	2.112	9.26
Danville, Ill.	31,554	66	9	2.092	13.64
Davenport, Iowa	47,127	2	—	.042	—
Decatur, Ill.	38,526	47	3	1.220	6.38
East Chicago, Ind.	27,200	124	3	.882	12.50
Easton, Pa.	30,206	18	7	.596	38.89
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	15	1	.364	6.67
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	8	—	.287	—
Evanston, Ill.	28,312	7	1	.247	14.29
Everett, Mass.	38,307	16	—	.418	—
Everett, Wash.	33,767	19	2	.563	10.53
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	17	2	.413	11.76
Fresno, Cal.	30,978	10	2	.323	20.00
Hamilton, Ohio	39,655	7	4	.177	57.14
Hammond, Ind.	25,326	37	9	1.461	24.32
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	34	2	.712	5.88
Hazleton, Pa.	28,001	25	6	.893	24.00
Jackson, Mich.	34,730	17	1	.489	5.88
Jamestown, N. Y.	35,729	17	2	.476	11.76
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	23	2	.486	8.70
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	10	2	.330	20.00
Kingston, N. Y.	26,632	42	—	1.577	—
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	7	1	.222	14.29
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	144	8	1.108	18.18
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	56	9	1.217	16.07
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	18	1	.602	5.56
Lorain, Ohio	35,662	25	8	.701	32.00
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	62	7	1.915	11.29
Madison, Wis.	30,084	5	1	.166	20.00
McKeesport, Pa.	46,743	26	4	.556	15.38
Medford, Mass.	25,737	15	—	.583	—
Moline, Ill.	26,927	17	5	.631	29.41
Montclair, N. J.	25,750	7	2	.274	28.57

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	36,028	16	2	0.444	12.50
Muskegon, Mich.	25,771	12	1	.466	8.33
Nashua, N. H.	27,114	4	1	.148	25.00
Newark, Ohio	28,953	26	2	.898	7.69
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,169	29	5	1.152	17.24
Newburg, N. Y.	29,313	40	5	1.365	12.50
New Castle, Pa.	40,351	48	7	1.190	14.58
Newport, Ky.	31,722	3	3	.095	100.00
Newport, R. I.	29,631	7	4	.236	57.14
New Rochelle, N. Y.	36,326	31	6	.853	19.35
Newton, Mass.	43,085	25	1	.580	4.00
Norristown, Pa.	30,466	23		.755	
Oak Park, Ill.	25,492	58	3	2.275	5.17
Orange, N. J.	32,524	21	4	.646	19.05
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,581	16	4	.450	25.00
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	4	1	.091	25.00
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725	12		.302	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	21		.559	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	133	3	.855	9.09
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	29,994	19	8	.634	42.11
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	110	7	.272	70.00
Racine, Wis.	45,507	17	4	.154	57.14
Salem, Mass.	47,778	7	1	.147	14.29
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	7		.184	
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	67	8	2.516	11.94
Stockton, Calif.	34,508	4	5	.116	
Superior, Wis.	45,285	25	4	.552	16.00
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	11		.306	
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	31	6	1.029	19.35
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384	44	5	1.497	11.36
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	1	1	.024	100.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	166	22	1.531	33.33
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	13	1	.388	7.69
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	24	3	.849	12.50
Zanesville, Ohio	30,406	84	8	2.763	9.52
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	14,022	17	2	1.212	11.76
Adrian, Mich.	11,346	14	2	1.234	14.29
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,541	20	3	1.477	15.00
Alton, Ill.	22,483	5	3	.222	60.00
Anderson, Ind.	23,762	5	2	.210	40.00
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	9	1	.601	11.11
Austinon, Ala.	13,895	64	13	4.605	20.31
Ashbury Park, N. J.	13,385	7		.523	
Asheville, N. C.	20,490	14		.683	
Ashtabula, Ohio	20,968	121	6	1.001	28.57
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,206	21	2	1.296	9.52
Barre, Vt.	11,937	63	7	5.278	11.11
Beloit, Wis.	17,597	3	1	.170	33.33
Berlin, N. H.	13,306	6	3	.451	50.00
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,931	11	2	.790	18.18
Billings, Mont.	13,721	28	2	2.041	7.14
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	7	1	.481	14.29
Brunswick, Ga.	10,760	6	2	.558	33.33
Burlington, Iowa	24,916	12	2	.482	16.67
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	13	1	.834	7.69
Canton, Ill.	12,850	4		.311	
Carlisle, Pa.	10,657	18	2	1.689	11.11
Champaign, Ill.	14,171	17		1.200	
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,315	13	1	.849	7.69
Cicero, Ill.	19,102	14		.733	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	9	1	.688	11.11
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765	5	3	.298	60.00
Columbus, Ga.	22,103	22	2	.995	9.09
Concord, N. H.	22,480	8	1	.356	12.50
Cortland, N. Y.	12,817	8	1	.624	12.50
Danbury, Conn.	22,182	16	2	.721	12.50
Danville, Va.	19,559	43	5	2.165	11.63
Dover, N. H.	13,268	14		1.055	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20,175	3	2	.149	66.67
Dunmore, Pa.	20,266	6	2	.296	33.33
Duquesne, Pa.	19,284	5		.259	

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

September 8, 1916

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.						
East Liverpool, Ohio.....	22,231	25	7	1.125	28.00	
Eau Claire, Wis.....	18,727	7	—	.374	—	
Elyria, Ohio.....	18,007	4	5	.222	—	
Escanaba, Mich.....	15,116	8	—	.529	—	
Fargo, N. Dak.....	16,831	1	—	.059	100.00	
Findlay, Ohio.....	114,858	23	5	1.548	21.74	
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	20,740	8	1	.386	12.50	
Framingham, Mass.....	13,815	10	2	.724	20.00	
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,923	33	6	1.379	18.18	
Gardner, Mass.....	16,746	13	1	.776	7.69	
Gary, Ind.....	116,802	10	1	.595	10.00	
Gloucester, Mass.....	124,398	3	—	.123	—	
Gloversville, N. Y.....	21,850	3	—	.137	—	
Greenfield, Mass.....	11,745	8	1	.681	12.50	
Greenville, S. C.....	17,788	34	5	1.911	14.71	
Greenwich, Conn.....	18,724	10	2	.534	20.00	
Hackensack, N. J.....	16,478	21	2	1.274	9.52	
Harrison, N. J.....	16,555	1	1	.060	100.00	
Henderson, Ky.....	12,072	21	6	1.740	28.57	
Homestead, Pa.....	21,861	12	—	.549	—	
Huntington, Ind.....	10,529	2	2	.760	25.00	
Ironwood, Mich.....	14,463	5	2	.346	40.00	
Irvington, N. J.....	15,368	3	—	.195	—	
Ishpeming, Mich.....	112,448	7	2	.562	28.57	
Ithaca, N. Y.....	15,679	30	6	1.913	20.00	
Jacksou, Tenn.....	17,669	2	1	3.452	14.75	
Jeffersonville, Ind.....	10,412	2	—	.192	—	
Kankakee, Ill.....	14,190	2	4	.282	—	
Kearny, N. J.....	22,753	3	1	.132	33.33	
Lafayette, Ind.....	21,091	17	7	.806	41.18	
Lancaster, Ohio.....	15,255	2	2	.524	25.00	
La Salle, Ill.....	12,110	2	3	.248	—	
Leavenworth, Kans.....	19,363	14	—	.723	—	
Leominster, Mass.....	20,314	9	1	.443	11.11	
Little Falls, N. Y.....	13,269	16	1	1.206	6.25	
Logansport, Ind.....	20,755	20	4	.964	20.00	
Long Branch, N. J.....	15,057	29	2	1.926	6.90	
Manitowoc, Wis.....	13,679	5	—	.366	—	
Mankato, Minn.....	10,365	3	—	.289	—	
Mansfield, Ohio.....	22,417	17	4	.758	23.53	
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610	2	20	1.369	—	
Marion, Ind.....	19,745	2	4	.203	—	
Marion, Ohio.....	22,731	9	—	.396	—	
Marquette, Mich.....	12,263	19	4	1.549	21.03	
Mason City, Iowa.....	13,976	12	2	.853	16.67	
Massillon, Ohio.....	15,111	1	—	.066	—	
McAlister, Okla.....	17,610	2	4	.227	—	
McKees Rocks, Pa.....	19,103	3	—	.157	—	
Meadville, Pa.....	13,637	5	—	.367	—	
Middletown, N. Y.....	15,730	15	2	.954	13.33	
Middletown, Ohio.....	15,225	11	2	.722	18.18	
Mishawaka, Ind.....	15,220	14	1	.920	7.14	
Missoula, Mont.....	17,353	10	3	.576	30.00	
Monessen, Pa.....	20,191	24	2	1.189	8.33	
Morristown, N. J.....	13,158	21	2	1.596	9.52	
Nanticoke, Pa.....	22,441	3	—	.134	—	
New Albany, Ind.....	23,629	27	7	1.143	25.93	
Newport News, Va.....	20,504	21	3	1.024	14.29	
North Adams, Mass.....	12,019	11	5	.500	45.45	
Northampton, Mass.....	19,846	8	1	.403	12.50	
North Braddock, Pa.....	14,612	12	—	.821	—	
North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	13,476	36	3	2.671	8.33	
Norwood, Ohio.....	21,303	3	—	.141	—	
Olean, N. Y.....	16,321	17	2	1.042	11.76	
Ossining, N. Y.....	13,346	3	1	.225	33.33	
Oswego, N. Y.....	23,983	22	4	.917	18.18	
Paducah, Ky.....	24,506	2	15	.11	.612	73.33
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	20,165	27	3	1.339	11.11	
Parsons, Kans.....	14,984	6	—	.400	—	
Peabody, Mass.....	17,935	11	1	.613	9.09	
Peekskill, N. Y.....	17,822	4	2	.224	50.00	

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

September 8, 1916

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REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1915--Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER--Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants--Continued.					
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,331	3	2	0.196	66.67
Piqua, Ohio	14,029	11	—	.784	—
Pittston, Pa.	18,223	1	—	.055	—
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	7	3	.301	42.86
Plymouth, Pa.	18,761	9	1	.480	11.11
Redlands, Cal.	13,428	7	—	.521	—
Reno, Nev.	14,224	11	3	.773	27.27
Rome, N. Y.	23,215	7	1	.302	14.29
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	23	4	1.573	17.39
San Bernardino, Cal.	16,274	3	—	.184	—
Sandusky, Ohio	20,160	10	2	.496	20.00
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	23	2	1.791	8.70
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,709	7	1	.511	14.29
Sharon, Pa.	18,077	17	3	.940	17.65
Shawnee, Okla.	17,225	53	1	3.077	1.89
Sherman, Tex.	13,488	15	2	1.112	13.33
Southbridge, Mass.	13,945	7	—	.502	—
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	13	—	.848	—
Stillwater, Minn.	10,198	4	2	.392	50.00
Sunbury, Pa.	15,859	16	3	1.009	18.75
Trinidad, Colo.	13,337	11	4	.825	36.36
Virginia, Minn.	14,432	11	4	.762	36.36
Warren, Pa.	14,391	22	2	1.529	9.09
Washington, Pa.	21,160	50	—	2.363	—
Watertown, Mass.	14,546	5	—	.344	—
Waukegan, Ill.	19,571	12	—	.613	—
Webster, Mass.	12,936	4	—	.309	—
West Chester, Pa.	12,949	3	32	.232	—
Westfield, Mass.	18,013	6	1	.333	16.67
West New York, N. J.	17,933	7	—	.390	—
Willimantic, Conn.	12,438	8	1	.643	12.50
Winthrop, Mass.	12,279	3	2	.244	66.67
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	12	2	.757	16.67

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

PLAQUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended August 12, 1916, was received from Senior Surg. Pierce, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

FEDERAL AND COUNTY INSPECTION SERVICE.

For the enforcement of the law of June 7, 1913.

Counties.	Number in-spections.	Number rein-spections.	Acres in-spected.	Acres rein-spected.	Acres treated.		Holes treated.
					Waste balls.	Grain.	
Alameda.	102	—	26,386	—	3,664	—	—
Contra Costa.	74	—	22,574	—	3,268	—	—
Stanislaus	110	77	36,930	18,930	6,498	—	140
San Benito	63	52	35,706	20,095	13,056	—	—
Santa Cruz	34	—	—	4,851	2,460	—	—
Mercer	50	1	29,221	160	—	80	—
Monterey	6	17	28,446	3,440	4,200	—	—
Santa Clara	26	12	16,401	2,726	5,245	—	—
Total.	255	369	146,704	99,162	103	38,471	140

September 8, 1916

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED.

Cities.	Collected.	Examined.	Infected.
Oakland.....	32	32	None.
Richmond.....	81	81	Do.
Pittsburg.....	149	138	Do.
Total.....	262	251	None.

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	.....do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	.....do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 21, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909	June 23, 1916	293 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	None.....	June 28, 1916	1,629 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	.....do.....	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 12, 1916	7 squirrels.
Monterey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 27, 1916	38 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	.....do.....	July 1, 1916	72 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	.....do.....	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	.....do.....	June 21, 1916	32 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	.....do.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Cruz.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 30, 1916	5 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 2, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Mateo.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 21, 1916	1 squirrel.

¹ Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Merced, and Santa Clara.

The following is a record of municipal work performed under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service:

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	24
Reinspections made on vessels.....	5
New rat guards procured.....	2
Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	62
Rats trapped on vessels.....	86
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	106
Traps set on vessels.....	108
Vessels trapped on.....	19
Poisons placed on water front (pieces)....	3,600
Bait used on waterfront and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	12
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	4
Poisons placed within the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	36,000

COOPERATIVE MUNICIPAL WORK.

Premises inspected.....	398
Nuisances abated.....	27

COOPERATIVE MUNICIPAL WORK—continued.

Rats trapped.....	148
Rats sent to laboratory.....	148
Rats examined.....	123
Poisons placed.....	51,150
Garbage cans stamped "Approved".....	787
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus.....	27
Mus rattus.....	30
Mus alexandrinus.....	91

WORK DONE ON OLD BUILDINGS.

Wooden floors removed.....	8
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	320
Concrete floors installed (2,400 square feet).....	1
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	2,400
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (400 square feet).....	1
Buildings razed.....	2

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAQUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended August 19, 1916, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur	3	Rodents received, by species—Continued.	
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	15	Muskrats	10
Pounds of sulphur used.....	200	Putrid.....	135
Pounds of cyanide used in cyanide-gas fu-migation.....	754	Total rodents received at laboratory	7,513
Pints of sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation.....	1,131	Rodents examined.....	1,462
Clean bills of health issued.....	38	Number of rats suspected of plague.....	129
Foul bills of health issued.....	2	Plague rats confirmed.....	2
FIELD OPERATIONS.		PLAQUE RATS.	
Rodents trapped.....	7,496	Case No. 319:	
Premises inspected.....	7,012	Address, 201 Carondelet Street.	
Notices served.....	300	Captured, Aug. 1, 1916.	
Number of garbage cans installed.....	20	Diagnosis confirmed, Aug. 15, 1916.	
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Treatment of premises: Immediate repair of all defects. Intensive trapping.	
By elevation.....	121	Case No. 320:	
By marginal concrete wall.....	119	Address, 961 St. Mary Street.	
By concrete floor and wall.....	181	Captured, July 26, 1916.	
By minor repairs.....	284	Diagnosis confirmed, Aug. 18, 1916.	
Total buildings rat proofed.....	705	Treatment of premises: Removal of débris. General clean-up of premises.	
Square yards of concrete laid.....	3,304	PLAQUE STATUS TO AUG. 19, 1916.	
Premises, planking and shed flooring re-moved.....	93	Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Buildings demolished.....	97	Last case of rodent plague, Aug. 1, 1916.	
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated) 123,631		Total number of rodents captured to Aug. 19.....	810,133
LABORATORY OPERATIONS.		Total number of rodents examined to Aug. 19.....	376,295
Rodents received, by species:		Total cases of rodent plague to Aug. 19, by species:	
Mus rattus.....	178	Mus musculus.....	6
Mus norvegicus.....	866	Mus rattus.....	20
Mus alexandrinus.....	170	Mus alexandrinus.....	16
Mus musculus.....	6,094	Mus norvegicus.....	278
Wood rats.....	60	Total rodent cases to Aug. 19, 1916...	320

¹ Indicates the number of rodents the tissues of which were inoculated into guinea pigs. Most of these showed, on necropsy, only evidence of recent inflammatory process. Practically none presented gross lesions characteristic of plague infection.

September 8, 1916

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following reports of plague-prevention work in Hawaii were received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Honolulu.

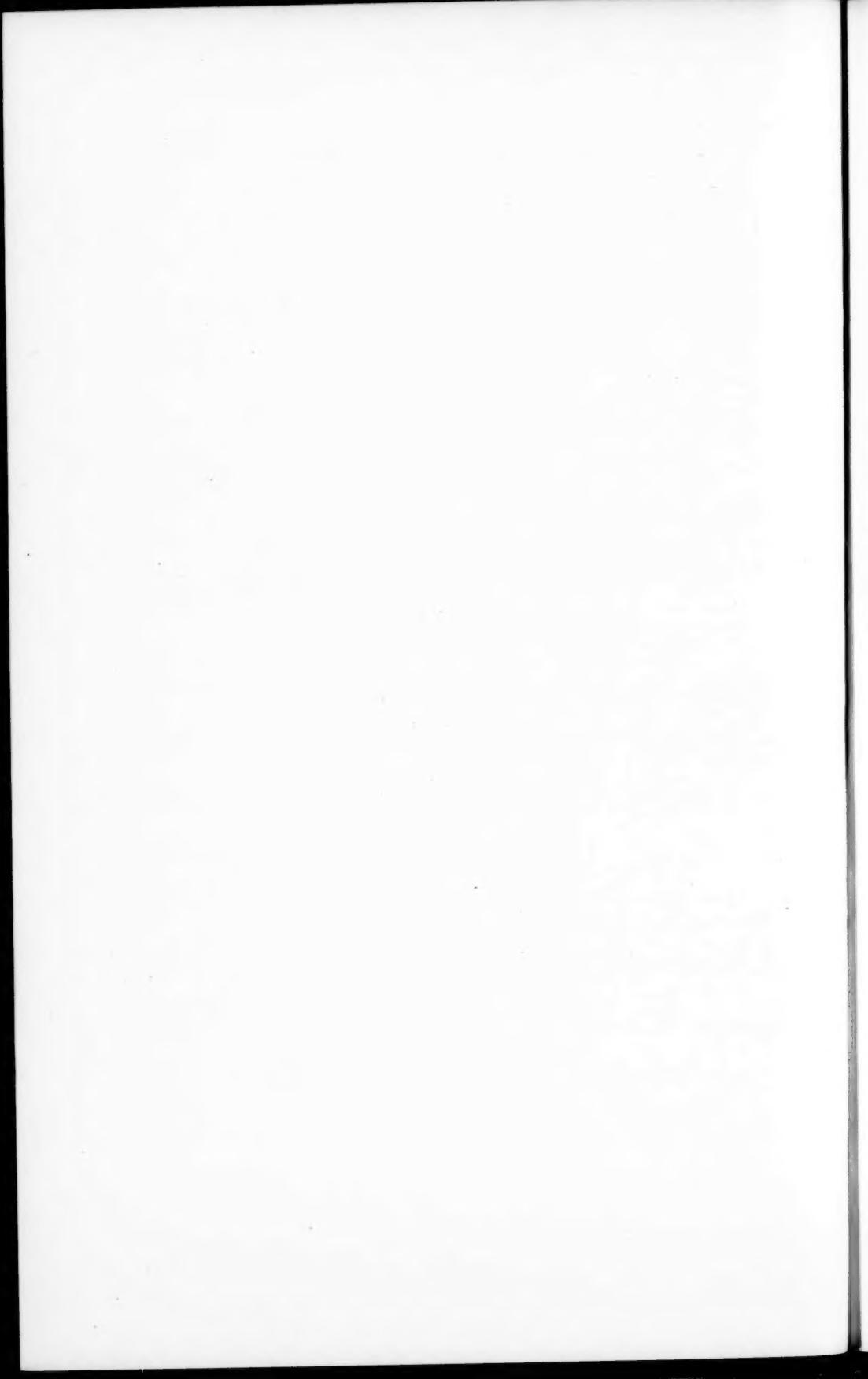
WEEK ENDED AUG. 12, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	460	Classification of rats trapped—Continued.
Rats trapped.....	386	Mus rattus..... 12
Mongoose trapped.....	5	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	9	Mus alexandrinus..... 5
Examined microscopically.....	320	Mus rattus..... 4
Examined macroscopically.....	80	Average number of traps set daily..... 984
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Cost per rat destroyed..... cents.. 19½
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.
Mus alexandrinus.....	173	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.
Mus musculus.....	158	
Mus norvegicus.....	43	

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED AUG. 5, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,312	Classification of rats trapped and found dead—
Rats trapped.....	2,267	Continued.
Mongoose taken.....	45	Mus rattus..... 525
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	2,312	Mus musculus..... 99
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Jan. 18, 1916.
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Dec. 16, 1915.
Mus norvegicus.....	540	
Mus alexandrinus.....	293	



PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Hawaii Report for July, 1916.

During the month of July, 1916, there were reported two cases of cerebrospinal meningitis at Honolulu, Hawaii, and one case of cerebrospinal meningitis at Hilo, Hawaii.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	2		Newton, Mass.	1	
Boston, Mass.		1	New York, N. Y.	14	5
Chicago, Ill.	8	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	3
Dubuque, Iowa	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.		1
Jersey City, N. J.		1	St. Louis, Mo.	3	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	Watertown, N. Y.		1
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1	Wichita, Kans.	1	1

DENGUE.

Hawaii Report for July, 1916.

During the month of July, 1916, there was one case of dengue reported at Honolulu, Hawaii.

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2451.

ERYSIPelas.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Austin, Tex.		1	New Castle, Pa.	1	
Brockton, Mass.	1		New London, Conn.		1
Chicago, Ill.	12		New York, N. Y.		5
Cleveland, Ohio	3		Philadelphia, Pa.	3	
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	3	3
Milwaukee, Wis.	1		Trenton, N. J.		1

LEPROSY.**Hawaii Report for July, 1916.**

During the month of July, 1916, there were reported 4 cases of leprosy at Honolulu, Hawaii, and 1 case of leprosy in Makawao District, Maui, Hawaii.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.

During the week ended August 19, 1916, there were reported 2 cases of leprosy at New Orleans, La.

MALARIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Richmond, Va.....	2	
Boston, Mass.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Stockton, Cal.....	2	
New Orleans, La.....	29	1			

MEASLES.**Washington—Seattle.**

Surg. Lloyd reported August 22: During the week ended August 19, 1916, 7 cases of measles were notified in Seattle, Wash., making a total of 5,382 cases with 9 deaths since February 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2451.

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....		3	Nashville, Tenn.....	56	1
Charleston, S. C.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	2	3
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	2	New York, N. Y.....	1	1
Concord, N. H.....	1	1	Norfolk, Va.....	2	2
Galveston, Tex.....	1	1	Roanoke, Va.....	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1		Waltham, Mass.....	1	1
Lynchburg, Va.....		1	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	1
Memphis, Tenn.....	2		Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Mobile, Ala.....	1	2			

PLAQUE.**Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-Infected Rats Found.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson reported that rats captured in New Orleans, La., and vicinity have been proved positive for plague infection as follows: A rat captured July 13, 1916, at 6300 St. Claude Avenue, New Orleans, La., was proved positive August 23. A rat captured August 5, 1916, near the intersection of Porter and Monroe Streets, Gretna, La. (McDonoghville), was proved positive August 23, 1916. A rat captured August 7, 1916, at 4217 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, was proved positive August 24.

September 8, 1916

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.	1		Newark, N. J.	5	4
Binghamton, N. Y.	2	1	New Castle, Pa.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	57	14	Philadelphia, Pa.	17	10
Cleveland, Ohio	7	9	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	11
Detroit, Mich.	1		Reading, Pa.	1	
Evansville, Ind.	2	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		San Francisco, Cal.	4	4
Jackson, Mich.	1		Schenectady, N. Y.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	1	4	Wichita, Kans.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	5	3	York, Pa.	1	

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**Alabama.**

The State health officer of Alabama reported that during July and August, 1916, 99 cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the State Board of Health of Alabama, with 12 deaths.

Illinois.

The State health officer of Illinois reported that from July 1 to August 31, 1916, 415 cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the Illinois State Board of Health with 38 deaths. On September 1, 1916, there were in the State of Illinois 212 cases under quarantine and 32 cases under investigation.

Louisiana.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Dowling reported that from January 1 to August 31, 1916, 59 cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the Louisiana State Board of Health.

Maryland.

Baltimore.—Surg. Vogel reported that during the week ended September 2, 1916, 16 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Baltimore, Md., with 3 deaths.

Michigan.

Detroit.—Senior Surg. Austin reported that 1 case of poliomyelitis was notified in Detroit, Mich., on August 28, 1916, and 1 case on August 31.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported September 5 that from January 1 to September 2, 1916, 527 cases of poliomyelitis, with 49 deaths, were reported to the Minnesota State Board of Health.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**Montana.**

The State health officer of Montana reported that during the week ended September 2, 1916, 2 cases of poliomyelitis were reported from Yellowstone County outside of Billings and 2 cases from Carlton County.

New Jersey.

The State health officer of New Jersey reported that from August 29 to September 5, 1916, inclusive, 401 cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the New Jersey State board of health.

The total cases notified in the State of New Jersey since June 30, 1916, is 2,878.

New York.

New York City.—Surg. Lavinder reported August 31: New cases poliomyelitis, 60; deaths, 21. September 1: New cases, 68; deaths, 16. September 2: New cases, 61; deaths, 19. September 3: New cases, 51; deaths, 20. September 4: New cases, 40; deaths, 16. September 5: New cases, 43; deaths, 21. September 6: New cases, 53; deaths, 22. Approximate corrected totals: Cases, 8,340; deaths, 2,047. "Continued general decline evident in all boroughs."

Ohio.

Cleveland.—Surg. Holt reported September 5: Five new cases of poliomyelitis were notified last week in Cleveland, Ohio; total, 24 cases with 3 deaths. He states that all the cases have been in residents of Cleveland, and that there have been fewer cases this summer than occurred last summer.

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh.—Surg. Schereschewsky reported September 1: One case of poliomyelitis was notified in Pittsburgh August 31 and two cases September 1; total since July 1, 1916, 14 cases with 3 deaths.

Texas.

El Paso County.—Acting Asst. Surg. Tappan reported August 28: During the week ended August 26, 1916, three cases of infantile paralysis were notified in El Paso County, Tex. One of the cases came from the State of New York.

Washington.

Seattle.—Surg. Lloyd reported September 2: Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Seattle, Wash., to-day.

September 8, 1916

FOLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**West Virginia.**

The State health commissioner of West Virginia reported that from August 1 to September 2, 1916, inclusive, 9 cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the West Virginia Department of Health.

Hawaii Report for July, 1916.

During the month of July, 1916, there were reported 2 cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) at Honolulu, Hawaii.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlantic City, N. J.	2		Montclair, N. J.	5	1
Auburn, N. Y.	2		Morristown, N. J.	1	
Baltimore, Md.	4	2	Newark, N. J.	230	44
Bayonne, N. J.	14		New Castle, Pa.	1	
Boston, Mass.	4	4	New Orleans, La.	1	
Bridgeport, Conn.		4	Newton, Mass.	1	
Brookline, Mass.	1		New York, N. Y.	865	222
Buffalo, N. Y.	1		Norristown, Pa.	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	2		North Adams, Mass.		1
Camden, N. J.	13		Northampton, Mass.	5	
Chelsea, Mass.	1		Orange, N. J.	8	
Chicago, Ill.	25		Pawtucket, R. I.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio	4		Perth Amboy, N. J.	2	
Cleveland, Ohio	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	105	34
Clinton, Mass.	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	
East Orange, N. J.	8		Pittsfield, Mass.	2	1
Evansville, Ind.	1		Plainfield, N. J.	6	3
Flint, Mich.	3		Providence, R. I.	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3		Quincy, Ill.	1	
Harrison, N. J.	10	3	Richmond, Va.	1	
Haverhill, Mass.	1		Saginaw, Mich.	2	1
Hoboken, N. J.	1	1	St. Paul, Minn.	9	
Jackson, Mich.	1		Salt Lake City, Utah	1	
Jersey City, N. J.	27	3	Somerville, Mass.	6	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2		Springfield, Mass.		2
Kearny, N. J.	4	3	Stockton, Cal.	1	1
Kokomo, Ind.	1		Syracuse, N. Y.	23	3
Lancaster, Pa.	2		Toledo, Ohio	10	3
Lexington, Ky.	2		Trenton, N. J.	7	2
Long Branch, N. J.	1	1	Washington, D. C.	5	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	West Hoboken, N. J.	3	2
Malden, Mass.	2		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	
Marinette, Wis.	2	1	Williamsport, Pa.	1	
Minneapolis, Minn.	12	2	Worcester, Mass.	2	1
Mobile, Ala.	1	1			

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.**

During the week ended August 19, 1916, there were reported, by cities, three cases of rabies in animals—one case at Norfolk, Va.; one case at St. Paul, Minn.; and one case at Salt Lake City, Utah.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2451.

September 8, 1916

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SMALLPOX.**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	4		St. Paul, Minn.....	3	
El Paso, Tex.....	2	1			

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cleveland, Ohio.....		1	Oklahoma, Okla.....	1	1
Evansville, Ind.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Lowell, Mass.....	1		Wilmington, N. C.....		1
New Orleans, La.....		1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2451.

TYPHOID FEVER.**Massachusetts—Lynn.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Kelley reported August 30, 1916, that 20 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in Lynn, Mass., and that all the cases occurred among the customers of one milk dealer.

Massachusetts—Nantucket.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Kelley reported September 2, 1916, that during the month of July 6 cases of typhoid fever were notified in Nantucket, Mass., which were traced to one milk farm, on which one of the employees was found to give a positive Widal reaction.

Hawaii Report for July, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Hawaii—Continued.	
Hawaii—Hamakua District.....	1	Oahu—Ewa District.....	
Kauai—Lihue District.....	2	Oahu—Honolulu.....	5
Maui—Lahaina District.....	1	Total.....	10

September 8, 1916

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.	2		Manchester, N. H.	2	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3		Memphis, Tenn.	18	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	2		Milwaukee, Wis.		1
Austin, Tex.	1		Minneapolis, Minn.	7	
Baltimore, Md.	32		Mobile, Ala.	1	
Berkeley, Cal.		1	Nashville, Tenn.	14	4
Birmingham, Ala.	18	3	Newark, N. J.	5	
Boston, Mass.	2		New Castle, Pa.	1	
Braddock, Pa.	1		New Haven, Conn.	2	
Bridgeport, Conn.	1		New Orleans, La.	10	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	9	1	New York, N. Y.	42	8
Butler, Pa.	1		Norfolk, Va.	9	2
Butte, Mont.	3		Norristown, Pa.	6	
Cambridge, Mass.			Oklahoma, Okla.	1	
Camden, N. J.	6		Omaha, Nebr.	1	
Canton, Ohio.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	24	2
Charleston, S. C.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	3
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1		Portland, Me.	2	
Chester, Mass.	2	1	Portland, Oreg.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	21	1	Portsmouth, Va.	5	2
Chicopee, Mass.	1		Providence, R. I.	5	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4		Quincy, Ill.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	12	1	Reading, Pa.	5	
Coffeyville, Kans.	2		Richmond, Va.	19	5
Columbia, S. C.	3		Roanoke, Va.	5	2
Cumberland, Md.	3		Rochester, N. Y.	1	
Danville, Ill.	3		Saginaw, Mich.	3	
Denver, Colo.	6		St. Joseph, Mo.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	9	1	St. Louis, Mo.	44	4
Duluth, Minn.	5		St. Paul, Minn.	1	1
Elgin, Ill.	22	2	San Francisco, Cal.	5	
Erie, Pa.	2		San Jose, Cal.	1	1
Evansville, Ind.	2		Somerville, Mass.	2	
Fall River, Mass.	9	4	South Bend, Ind.	4	
Fitchburg, Mass.	1		Springfield, Ill.	1	1
Flint, Mich.	8	1	Springfield, Mass.	2	
Galveston, Tex.		1	Springfield, Ohio.	3	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	4	1	Taunton, Mass.	1	
Haverhill, Mass.	2		Toledo, Ohio.	7	
Indianapolis, Ind.	185		Topeka, Kans.	2	1
Jackson, Mich.	3	1	Trenton, N. J.	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.	4	2	Troy, N. Y.	3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1		Washington, D. C.		
Kansas City, Mo.	9		Watertown, N. Y.	14	
Kenosha, Wis.	2		Wheeling, W. Va.	3	1
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Wichita, Kan.	3	
Lawrence, Mass.	1		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1
Lexington, Ky.	2		Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1	
Lincoln, Nebr.	1		Wilmington, Del.	1	
Long Branch, N. J.	1		Wilmington, N. C.	1	
Lorain, Ohio.	2		Worcester, Mass.	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	4		York, Pa.	4	
Lowell, Mass.	4		Zanesville, Ohio.	3	
Lynchburg, Va.	11				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Hawaii Report for July, 1916.

During the month of July, 1916, three cases of diphtheria were reported at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, and one case of diphtheria in Puunene and Kihei District, Maui, Hawaii; three cases of measles were reported at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, and 34 cases of measles were reported in Waimea District, Kauai, Hawaii; and two cases of scarlet fever were reported at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii.

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DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	173	7	1	8	—	4	—	46	19
Boston, Mass.	745,139	222	35	—	22	5	3	—	54	24
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	675	78	7	29	1	27	—	214	68
Cleveland, Ohio	656,975	145	19	2	5	—	1	—	36	14
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	200	32	2	2	—	11	1	51	12
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,534	108	11	65	3	16	—	357	147
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	537	40	1	15	1	7	—	99	59
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	169	20	2	24	1	4	—	26	16
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	215	21	—	6	—	5	—	51	12
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	153	1	—	1	—	3	—	30	12
Cincinnati, Ohio	406,706	111	13	—	1	—	—	—	13	13
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	92	7	—	2	—	1	—	23	10
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	88	2	—	10	—	4	—	46	12
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	65	—	—	5	—	10	—	22	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	353,460	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Newark, N. J.	399,000	136	10	—	6	—	4	—	38	15
New Orleans, La.	366,484	127	18	2	27	1	4	—	55	19
San Francisco, Cal.	1,416,912	120	16	2	4	—	4	—	29	13
Washington, D. C.	358,679	101	9	—	8	—	4	—	20	13
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Denver, Colo.	253,161	7	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	265,578	2	—	—	8	—	7	—	18	—
Kansas City, Mo.	289,879	74	1	1	1	—	2	—	24	12
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	39	4	—	3	—	4	—	7	9
Providence, R. I.	250,025	70	13	2	1	2	8	—	—	—
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	60	7	1	7	—	—	—	5	7
St. Paul, Minn.	241,999	53	5	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Birmingham, Ala.	174,108	56	3	—	—	—	1	—	9	4
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	49	2	—	2	—	1	—	4	7
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	24	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	2
Camden, N. J.	101,349	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	17	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	42	9	1	8	—	3	—	4	2
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	24	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	2
Memphis, Tenn.	146,113	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	3
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	35	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	3
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	2
New Haven, Conn.	147,095	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2
Omaha, Nebr.	135,455	38	1	1	1	—	1	—	8	4
Reading, Pa.	105,094	28	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Richmond, Va.	154,674	59	5	—	1	—	3	—	6	8
Salt Lake City, Utah	113,557	22	2	—	6	—	7	—	—	1
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	26	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Takoma, Wash.	108,094	23	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	89	6	—	1	—	13	—	3	9
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	53	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	4
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	43	3	—	1	1	3	—	3	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Allentown, Pa.	61,901	29	2	—	3	—	—	—	6	—
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	15	11	1	3	1	—	—	2	1
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Covington, Ky.	56,520	9	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	35	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Erie, Pa.	73,798	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	6	33
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

September 8, 1916

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Flint, Mich.	52,159	26	1	1					1	1
Fort Worth, Tex.	99,528	15	1	2					2	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	19	1						2	2
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	12	1		1				2	1
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585									
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		1		3				4	2
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	21	5						1	1
Malden, Mass.	50,067	8	4		4				1	1
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	27	5						1	1
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	22					1		3	4
Norfolk, Va.	88,076	32	1						4	4
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	14					1			
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	16	2	1					3	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	26	2				1			
Portland, Me.	63,014	23	3							
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	13								
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	12	2				1			1
Saginaw, Mich.	51,815	12	1		4					
St. Joseph, Mo.	83,974	23	1						1	
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	12	4						3	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	21	2				1		3	1
Sioux City, Iowa	55,588		1							
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	11			5		1		3	
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	20	5				2			2
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	19	2							
Springfield, Ohio	50,804	17					1		2	1
Troy, N. Y.	77,738				2				6	2
Wichita, Kan.	67,847						1			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	19	1		4				2	1
Wilmington, Del.	93,161	37	1		2					
York, Pa.	59,543				1				2	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	4			1					
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	3	2		1		1			
Austin, Tex.	34,016	9	1	1						
Bellingham, Wash.	31,609	3								
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	4					2			
Butler, Pa.	26,587	7	1							
Butte, Mont.	42,918	26							1	3
Chelsea, Mass.	132,452	15							2	1
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	7	1							
Columbia, S. C.	34,058	16	1				1		4	1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	8							1	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	7								
Dubuque, Iowa	39,650								3	3
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	6							2	
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	9					1		2	
Everett, Mass.	38,307		2				1		2	
Everett, Wash.	33,767	9			1					
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	8	5	1	5					
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	18	1							
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	10	2		1				3	
Jackson, Mich.	34,730	11			1		1		15	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	14			1					
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	7	1							
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	8	1	1			2		1	1
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	19	5				3			
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	15								
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	12					1		1	
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	15			1				1	1
Medford, Mass.	25,737	7	2	1						
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	4							1	
New Castle, Pa.	40,351				1		2			
Newport, Ky.	31,722	3					1			
Newport, R. I.	29,631	4	2							1
Newton, Mass.	43,085	7	1							
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	21							1	2
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	11	4						1	
Orange, N. J.	32,524		1				1			
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859						1			2

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725	2							2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	10								1
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	14								
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	12					2			
Quincy, Mass.	37,251	7								
Racine, Wis.	45,507	10	1				3			
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	13	1						2	1
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	17	1						5	1
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	15	1							
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	12	2				1		2	
Superior, Wis.	45,285	6					1			1
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	17							1	1
Topeka, Kans.	47,914	10					1		2	
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	3								
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384	12	1						1	1
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	10							2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	19	1				1	1		3
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	2			1				1	
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	11							3	1
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406	10	1						1	1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	9								
Braddock, Pa.	21,310	11	1							2
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	5					1			
Concord, N. H.	22,480	11								
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	3								1
Harrison, N. J.	16,555								1	
Kearney, N. J.	22,753	9							1	1
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	6	1		3					
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	3					1		1	1
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	2					1			
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	1							1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	12	1							
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	2								
New London, Conn.	20,771	8			1		1		1	
North Adams, Mass.	122,019	8								
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	15							2	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	9								
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	6			2		1			
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,168				2					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	4								
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	4	1		2				2	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	7	1	1					2	
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	9								2

* Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

ARGENTINA.

Dengue.

An epidemic outbreak of dengue, which became generally diffused throughout the population, was reported at Concordia, Argentina, in February, 1916. The disease spread to other localities in the Province of Entre Ríos, being reported at San Salvador, Villaguay, Concepcion, Federacion, and Chacari. It also attacked the town of Salto, in Uruguay, situated opposite Concordia, on the Uruguay River. Dengue was present in epidemic form at Corrientes in 1911 and at Resistencia in 1915.

CANADA.

Measures Against Importation of Poliomyelitis.

According to information dated August 14, 1916, no person under 16 years of age traveling from or through New York City, or the vicinity within a radius of 40 miles, will be admitted into Canada except on certificate from a medical health officer, or duly qualified practitioner, that the person has not in the opinion of the physician or health authority signing the certificate been in contact with a case of infantile paralysis. The certificate must have been issued less than 24 hours before leaving New York City.

Poliomyelitis—Montreal—Sydney—Winnipeg.

A fatal case of poliomyelitis was notified at Montreal during the week ended August 26, 1916. During the same period one case of the disease was notified at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and one at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the 10-day period ended August 10, 1916, as follows:

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment Aug. 10, 1916.	Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment Aug. 10, 1916.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.	1	1	.....	Paratyphoid fever.....	.....	.....	4
Diphtheria.....	3	.....	.....	Poliomyelitis.....	.....	.....	2
Leprosy.....	.....	1	244	Scarlet fever.....	1	.....	1
Malaria.....	12	1	2	Typhoid fever.....	16	4	55
Measles.....	59	2	23				

¹ From the interior of the Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.**Plague—Bristol—Hull.**

Two further cases of plague¹ were reported at Bristol, and one case at Hull, England, August 31, 1916.

PERSIA.**Cholera—Teheran.**

An outbreak of cholera was reported September 1, 1916, at Teheran, Persia.

ST. THOMAS.**Measures Against Importation of Poliomyelitis.**

According to information dated August 5, 1916, passengers from New York arriving at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, are subject to medical inspection. Suspect cases of poliomyelitis will be isolated at the quarantine station for a period of 14 days. Cases of the disease will be detained at quarantine for a period to be determined by the attending physician. Passengers will be allowed to land, but will remain subject to daily medical inspection until the expiration of the 14-day period.

VENEZUELA.**Leprosariums.**

Two leprosariums are in operation in Venezuela. The largest is on the isla de Providencia, situated just outside of the harbor of Maracaibo. It can accommodate 700 persons, is provided with steam laundry and steam apparatus for disinfection of clothing and bedding, and is in charge of a corps of physicians and nurses. The lepers received represent every class and period of life and every stage of invasion of the disease. They are segregated in the several States of Venezuela as they are found and later removed to the isla de Providencia.

At the beginning of the year 1914 there were 400 inmates at the leprosarium and during the year 233 were received. During the same period 10 patients were discharged apparently cured.

The leprosarium at Cape Blanco, situated about 4 miles from La Guaira and Maiquetia, was formerly operated to its full capacity of 400 persons but was later closed. It is now used as a temporary leprosarium for lepers from the vicinity, who are there cared for until transferred to the isla de Providencia.

¹Public Health Reports, Aug. 25, 1916, p. 2290.

September 8, 1916

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.**Reports Received During the Week Ended Sept. 8, 1916.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta.....	July 2-8.....		14	
Madras.....	do.....	1		
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 3-16.....	35	23	
Persia:				
Teheran.....	Sept. 1.....			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	July 16-29.....	41	19	
Provinces.....	July 16-Aug. 5.....	1,147	738	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	June 16.....	1	1	June 15-23, 1916: Cases, 868; deaths, 450.
Aleppo.....	June 15-18.....	16	5	
Bagdad.....	June 15-21.....	22	6	
Damascus.....	June 16-21.....	35	21	
Jaffa.....	June 17-23.....	67	27	
Smyrna.....	June 15-20.....	19	10	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-23.....	27	15	

PLAQUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	June 25-July 1.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 20-Aug. 3.....	5	4	Jan. 1-Aug. 3, 1916: Cases, 1,683
Port Said.....	July 25-Aug. 3.....	2	2	deaths, 823.
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	July 29-Aug. 3.....	2		
Menoufieh.....	July 30-31.....	2	1	
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Aug. 31.....	2		
Hull.....	do.....	1		
India:				
Calcutta.....	July 2-8.....		1	July 2-8, 1916: Cases, 806; deaths, 610.
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	80	57	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 3-16.....	19	9	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Tamsui.....	July 9-15.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales.....	July 7-20.....			July 7-20, 1916: Cases, 6.
Narrabri.....	do.....	4		
Sydney.....	do.....	1		
Tamworth.....	do.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	July 9-29.....	2		
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-31.....	1	1	
China:				
Chungking.....	July 2-22.....			
Tientsin.....	July 23-29.....	1		Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 1.....	14	7	
Port Said.....	Mar. 12-25.....	2	2	
France:				
Paris.....	June 25-July 8.....	3		
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 10-16.....	10		Estimated.
India:				
Calcutta.....	July 2-8.....		1	
Madras.....	do.....	10	7	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	1		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	July 2-15.....	23	127	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received During the Week Ended Sept. 8, 1916—Continued.
TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—Vienna.....	July 9-15.....	2	.....
China:				
Antung.....	July 23-29.....	2	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 9-22.....	59	25	
Cairo.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 1.....	161	45	
Port Said.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 1.....	7	2	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	July 23-29.....	.....	1	
Bremen.....	June 25-July 29.....	5	.....
Königsberg.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	2	.....
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Aug. 6-12.....	2	.....
Glasgow.....	do.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	July 9-15.....	19	3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Haifa.....	June 5-11.....	30	12	
Jaffa.....	June 4-10.....	.....	25	

Reports Received from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1916.
CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 8.....	2	.....
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 29.....	397	147	
Hungary.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 2.....	2	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 25-July 1.....	1	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Aug. 19.....	.....		Present.
Egypt:				
Suez.....	May 18-20.....	5	2	
Tor, quarantine station.....	May 22-June 3.....	112	42	From s. s. Pei-ho from Bombay. Do.
India:				
Akyab.....	June 11-17.....	.....	1	
Bassein.....	Apr. 23-June 10.....	.....	3	
Bombay.....	May 14-July 15.....	34	16	
Calcutta.....	May 7-July 1.....	.....	259	
Henzada.....	Apr. 23-June 17.....	.....	6	
Madras.....	June 25-July 1.....	1	1	
Fegu.....	June 4-10.....	.....	1	
Rangoon.....	May 24-July 1.....	12	8	
Indo-China:				
Provinces—Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	493	388	Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 510; deaths, 395; Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 1,332; deaths, 762.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	1,295	738	
Cambodia.....	do.....	11	10	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	6	1	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 20.....	20	13	
Saigon.....	May 1-July 2.....	162	74	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Aug. 30.....	46	.....
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 8-18.....	262	107	
Osaka.....	Aug. 30.....	353	.....
Yokohama.....	Aug. 15.....	1	.....	55 cases; with 9 deaths in quarantine.

September 8, 1916

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1916—Continued.
CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-June 1.....	79		
Malang.....	Apr. 8-14.....	2	2	
Malang and Djombang.....	Apr. 28-May 5.....	2	2	
Surabaya residency.....	May 6-19.....	5	2	Including Malang, 2 cases, and Sidordjo and Malang, 3 cases with 2 deaths.
Persia:				
Asterabad.....	June 10.....			Present with 4 or 5 deaths daily.
Foumen.....	May 9.....	3	2	Previously erroneously included in cases at Rehct.
Ghazian.....	June 13.....	2	1	
Mohammerah.....	June 12.....			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 14-July 1.....	36	25	Not previously reported: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Provinces—				
Albay.....	July 2-15.....	27	17	
Bataan.....	do.....	2	2	
Bulacan.....	June 18-July 1.....	17	4	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	167	107	
Cagayan.....	June 25-July 1.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	2		
Camarines.....	June 18-July 1.....	69	32	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	143	85	
Cavite.....	June 11-July 1.....	14	11	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	5	1	
Laguna.....	May 21-July 1.....	31	20	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	2	2	
Pampanga.....	July 9-15.....	7	5	
Rizal.....	May 21-July 1.....	11	9	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	31	20	
Romblon.....	June 18-July 1.....	68	39	
Do.....	July 9-15.....	11	8	
Tayabas.....	June 10-24.....	11	8	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 15-27.....	22	21	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 27-June 24.....	8	3	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 19-June 15.....	53	29	Present among soldiers June 14. Epidemic. Estimated number cases daily, 50.
Smyrna.....	To June 14.....			
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad ⁴	June 27.....			Present.
At sea:				
Steamship Hong-Kheng.....	Apr. 27-May 9.....	17	14	En route from Haifong, Indo-China, to Colombo.
Steamship Pei-ho.....	Apr. 19-30.....	1	1	From Saigon, Indo-China, for Colombo.
Do.....	May 5-17.....	8	8	From Colombo for Suez.

PLAQUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	49	46	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	12	12	
Chile:				
Mejillones.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Antofagasta.....	June 4-July 22.....	2		
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 28-June 17.....	6	6	
Ecuador:				
Ambaro.....	May 1-31.....			Epidemic.
Bahia.....	do.....			Country district, vicinity of Bahia.
Daule.....	June 1-30.....	4	2	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30.....	10	3	
Manta.....	May 1-31.....			Country district, vicinity of Manta.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 26-July 19.....	34	21	Jan. 1-July 20, 1916: Cases, 1,675; deaths, 816.
Cairo.....	July 10.....	1		Imported.
Port Said.....	May 28-June 28.....	8	5	
Do.....	July 20.....	3	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1916—Continued.
PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 27-June 29.....	9	8	
Beni-Souef.....	May 26-June 25.....	34	15	
Do.....	July 1-10.....	2	1	
Fayoum.....	May 26-June 30.....	112	45	
Do.....	July 1-19.....	7	2	
Galioubeh.....	June 7.....	1		
Girgeh.....	June 9-21.....	3	1	
Do.....	July 7-10.....	7	7	
Menufieh.....	June 12-30.....	9	4	
Do.....	July 1-17.....	3	2	
Minien.....	May 29-June 30.....	37	14	
Do.....	July 3-10.....	5	2	
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Aug. 18.....	1		
India.....				May 7-July 1, 1916: Cases, 3,564; deaths, 2,681. ¹
Basein.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	201		
Bombay.....	May 14-July 1.....	290	264	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	40	35	
Calcutta.....	May 7-July 1.....		14	
Henzada.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	72	14	
Karachi.....	May 14-July 1.....	72	61	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	1	3	
Madras Presidency.....	May 14-June 24.....	139	94	
Mandalay.....	May 14-June 3.....		1	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 23-June 10.....		37	
Pegu.....	June 11-July 1.....		2	
Prome.....	Apr. 23-May 20.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	467	440	Apr. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 54; deaths, 52.
Do.....	July 2-8.....	39	33	
Toungoo.....	June 25-July 1.....		2	
Indo-China.....				Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 90; deaths, 70. Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 205, deaths, 153.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	36	20	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	79	62	
Cambodia.....	Dec. 1-31.....	27	36	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	77	71	
Cochin China.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	49	20	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	23	23	
Saigon.....	May 15-July 2.....	55	30	
Java:				
Residences—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 9-May 19.....	18	18	
Pasoeroean.....	do.....	7	6	
Surabaya.....	do.....	23	21	Including Surabaya city and district.
Surakarta.....	do.....	15	21	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Tamsui.....	July 16-22.....	1	1	17 miles from capital city.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 15.....	5	8	
Persia:				
Recht.....	May 2-19.....	20	14	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 30-June 17.....	50	45	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 30-June 24.....	4	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 26.....	36	23	Remaining under treatment Mar. 26, 6 cases.

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Guildford.....	June 9-22.....	2		
Narrabri.....	May 26-June 7.....	8		
Sydney.....	June 23-July 6.....	4		
Tamworth.....	June 9-22.....	1		

¹ Reports for week ended May 20 and 27, 1916, not received.

September 8, 1916

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1916—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria:				
Galicia, Province	Apr. 23-May 20.	464		
Prague	July 2-8.	1		
Vienna	May 27-July 1.	4	1	
Hungary—				
Budapest	May 21-July 1.	38	15	
Do.	July 2-8.		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	do.	1	1	
Para	do.		4	
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 9-June 17.	94	18	
Santos	May 8-14.		1	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur	July 9-15.	1		
Niagara Falls	July 2-8.	1		
Toronto	June 25-July 29.	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 7-June 3.	4		Cases May 28-June 3 from the port.
China:				
Antung	May 22-June 18.	2	1	
Dairen	May 21-July 1.	2	1	
Chungking	May 7-June 24.			Present.
Foochow	May 7-27.			Do.
Harbin	May 2-14.	2	1	
Hongkong	May 7-June 21.	68	50	
Do.	July 2-15.	4	3	
Nanking	June 11-17.			Do.
Tientsin	May 14-July 1.	45	11	
Do.	July 2-8.	2	1	
East Africa:				
Mombasa	Apr. 24-30.	3	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 28-June 17.	4	2	
Cairo	Jan. 22-Mar. 11.	13	1	
France:				
Paris	May 14-June 24.	8		
Germany:				
Breslau	May 21-27.	1		
Hamburg	June 11-17.	1		
Königsberg	July 2-8.	3		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff	June 4-17.	1	1	
London	do.	1		
Southampton	July 31-Aug. 5.	1		
Greece:				
Athens	Apr. 1-June 13.	178	37	
Do.	July 17-23.			Present.
India:				
Bombay	May 14-July 1.	153	79	
Do.	July 2-15.	17	11	
Calcutta	May 7-June 3.		3	
Madras	May 14-July 1.	139	42	
Rangoon	Apr. 23-July 1.	260	135	
Do.	July 2-8.	3	4	
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				
Anam	Dec. 1-31.	48		Dec. 1-31, 1915; Cases, 74; deaths, 14.
Do.	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.	21		Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1916; Cases, 134; deaths, 16.
Cambodia	Dec. 1-31.	19	13	
Do.	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.	37	14	
Cochin China	Dec. 1-31.	1	1	
Do.	Feb. 1-29.	10		
Tonkin	Dec. 1-31.	6		
Do.	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.	63	2	
Japan:				
Kobe	May 29-June 25.	24	4	
Nagasaki	June 26-July 2.	1	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1916—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-June 1.....	9.....	5.....	
Blora and Malang.....	May 13-19.....	4.....	1.....	
Kraksan and Soemenap.....	May 6-12.....	2.....		
Samarang.....	May 13-19.....	2.....		
Sitoebondjo.....	Apr. 8-14.....	1.....	1.....	
Surabaya.....	May 6-19.....	2.....	1.....	
Toeban and Bosjonegoro.....	Apr. 8-14.....	6.....	6.....	
Malta.....	Apr. 1-30.....	7.....	1.....	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 12-Aug. 13.....		59.....	
Frontera.....	May 28-June 10.....	4.....	1.....	
Guadalajara.....	June 11-17.....	35.....	9.....	
Mazatlan.....	May 31-June 6.....		4.....	
Tenosique.....	June 14.....			175 miles south of Frontera. Epidemic among troops.
Vera Cruz.....	June 4-Aug. 6.....	7.....	12.....	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	May 28-June 3.....	1.....		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	.do.....	1.....		
Do.....	July 2-8.....	3.....		
Porto Rico:				June 19-25, 1916: Cases, 33.
Aguas Buenas.....	June 19-25.....	5.....		
Arecibo.....	.do.....	2.....		
Do.....	Aug. 7-13.....	1.....		
Bayamon.....	June 19-July 2.....	2.....		
Naranjito.....	June 26-July 2.....	4.....		
Rio Piedras.....	.do.....	1.....		
San Juan.....	.do.....	24.....		
Toa Alta.....	.do.....	12.....		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 21-July 1.....	15.....		
Do.....	July 9-22.....	5.....		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	222.....	50.....	
Riga.....	Apr. 6-12.....	1.....		
Do.....	July 1-22.....	2.....		Apr. 1-30, 1916: 1 case.
Petrograd.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	162.....	35.....	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 24-30.....	2.....		
Spain:				
Madrid.....	May 1-31.....		13.....	June 1-30, 1916: Cases, 10.
Valencia.....	May 21-July 1.....	12.....	4.....	
Do.....	July 8-22.....	5.....		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 14-20.....	3.....		
Singapore.....	Apr. 30-May 27.....	4.....	3.....	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 13-July 1.....	29.....		
Do.....	July 2-15.....	9.....		
Union of South Africa:				
Durban.....	June 1-30.....	1.....		
Johannesburg.....	May 28-June 3.....	1.....		
At sea:				
Steamship Katuna.....				Case of smallpox landed at Colombo, Ceylon, May 12, 1916. Vessel arrived May 27 at Fremantle, Australia, was ordered to quarantine, and proceeded to Melbourne direct for disinfection.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Apr. 22-May 20.....	1,311.....		Feb. 13-May 20, 1916: Cases, 2,407.
Galicia, province.....	July 2-8.....	1.....		
Vienna.....				
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	May 21-June 24.....	14.....	2.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 5, 1916: Cases, 35; deaths, 7.
Do.....	July 2-8.....	1.....		

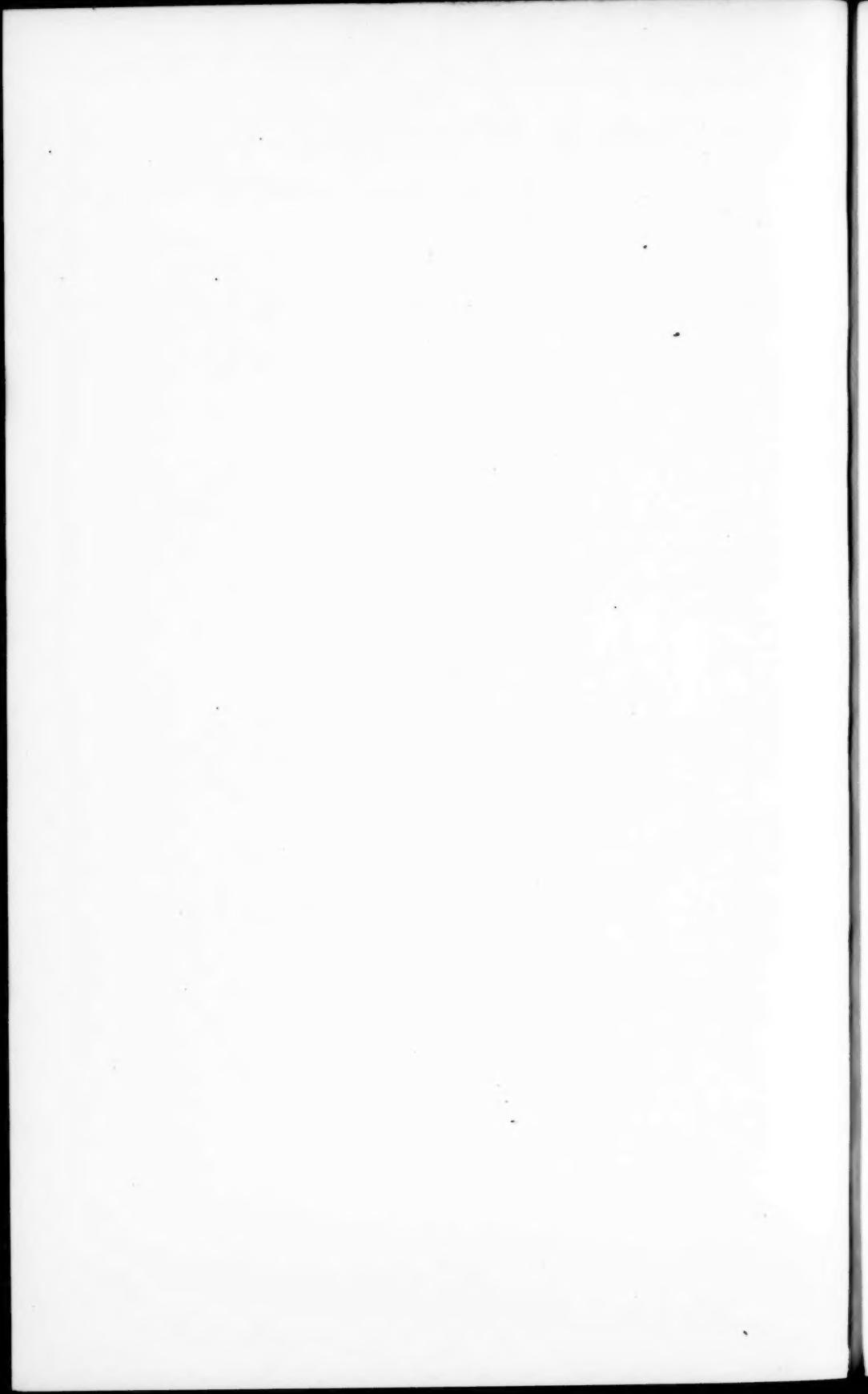
September 8, 1916

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1916—Continued.
TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
St. John.....	July 29.....	4.....		
China:				
Antung.....	June 19-July 2.....	1.....	1.....	
Harbin.....	May 2-8.....	1.....		
Tientsin.....	May 14-20.....		1.....	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-July 1.....	235.....	93.....	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	37.....	13.....	
Cairo.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 11.....	76.....	35.....	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	July 2-8.....		1.....	
Berlin.....	June 18-24.....		1.....	
Do.....	July 16-22.....		2.....	
Bremen.....	....do.....	1.....		
Chemnitz.....	May 28-June 3.....		1.....	
Frankfort on Main.....	June 11-17.....		1.....	
Hanover.....	May 7-27.....	4.....	1.....	
Do.....	July 1-22.....	2.....		
Königsberg.....	June 4-10.....	1.....		
Do.....	July 9-29.....	5.....		
Leipzig.....	June 4-10.....		1.....	
Stettin.....	July 16-22.....		1.....	
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	July 16-Aug. 5.....	7.....	2.....	
Glasgow.....	July 9-29.....	7.....	5.....	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 1-July 2.....		61.....	
Do.....	July 3-9.....		12.....	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	June 29-July 5.....	1.....	1.....	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	May 22-July 2.....	110.....		Jan. 1-July 2, 1916: Cases, 462.
Java:				East Java, Apr. 8-May 24, 1916;
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-June 1.....	34.....	10.....	Cases, 20; deaths, 9. Mid-Java,
Samarang.....	Apr. 1-May 19.....	13.....	4.....	Apr. 1-19, 1916: Cases, 44;
Surabaya.....	Apr. 8-May 12.....	6.....	6.....	deaths, 9. West Java, Apr. 13-June 1, 1916: Cases, 63; deaths, 15.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 12-Aug. 13.....		104.....	
Guadalajara.....	June 11-17.....	4.....	1.....	
Vera Cruz.....	June 4-9.....		2.....	
Do.....	July 21-Aug. 6.....		6.....	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	909.....	52.....	
Petrograd.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	59.....	13.....	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	June 21-27.....	1.....		
Do.....	July 9-22.....	3.....		
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	May 21-27.....	1.....		
Zurich.....	July 23-29.....	2.....		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 13-27.....			Present.
Bagdad.....	June 27.....			Do.
Haifa.....	Apr. 24-30.....	5.....	1.....	
Jaffa.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....		15.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 1, 1916: Present.
Mersina.....	May 7-27.....	8.....		Apr. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 3. May 6-20: Many cases.
Tarsus.....	May 13-27.....			Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-30.....	2.....		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30.....	76.....	51.....	
Milagro.....	June 1-30.....	1.....	1.....	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	July 1-22.....	9.....	1.....	
Progreso.....	Aug. 13.....	1.....	1.....	



SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

KANSAS SUPREME COURT.

Nuisances—An Ordinance Prohibiting Tin Cans, Manure, Garbage, or Rubbish in a City Held to be Unreasonable and Void.

CITY OF GOODLAND v. POPEJOY. (May 6, 1916.)

An ordinance which prohibits the placing of tin cans, manure, ashes, or rubbish in a street or alley or permitting such articles or substances to remain on a lot is unreasonable and void, because the ordinance is unnecessarily burdensome and it makes no distinction between conditions which are harmful and those which would not affect health or comfort.

The defendant was charged with maintaining a cattle yard and pigpen within the city of Goodland, Kans., in violation of a city ordinance which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deposit, put, throw, or place in any street or alley in the city of Goodland, Kans., any tin cans, manure, garbage, slop, swill, ashes, refuse, filth, offal, unwholesome substance, vegetable or animal matter, or any rubbish whatever.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deposit, put, throw, place, or allow to remain on any lot or lots owned or occupied by such person, or persons, at any place in said city, any tin cans, manure, ashes, garbage, slops, swill, refuse, filth, offal, unwholesome substance, vegetable matter, or animal matter, or any rubbish whatever.

[157 Pacific Reporter, 410.]

BURCH, J.:

* * * * *

The contention is the ordinance is void. Presumably the ordinance was enacted under the authority given cities of the second class to secure the general health and to prevent and remove nuisances. (Gen. Stat., 1909, sec. 1405, as amended by chapter 116, Laws 1911.) The ordinance is not directed against depositing tin cans, manure, ashes, garbage, and refuse on private property under conditions which render them offensive to others or detrimental to the public health, and is not directed against allowing the enumerated articles and substances to remain on private property under conditions which make them offensive or harmful. No distinction is made between noxious and innocuous, reasonable and unreasonable. The offense is complete if any of the things mentioned be deposited or allowed to remain, whatever the quantity, circumstances, or length of time. Ashes from the furnace or stove can not be deposited or kept even in a safe receptacle, and refuse from the kitchen can not be deposited or kept even in a garbage can until the garbage collector can be called. Manure can not be removed beyond the city limits as soon as dropped, and consequently a horse or cow can not be kept at all, even although the barn or lot be kept clean and free from accumulations of offensive matter.

Cities of the first class are given express power to suppress hogpens. (Cen. Stat., 1909, sec. 918.) Such power is withheld from cities of the second class. Without statutory authority cities may suppress hogpens only when they are located and kept in such a way as to cause annoyance. (2 Dillon, Municipal Corporations, 5th Ed., sec. 693.) A stable for the family horse is not a nuisance per se, and whether or not a livery stable is a nuisance depends on where it is located and how it is kept and used. (2 Dillon, Municipal Corporations, 5th Ed., sec. 692.) A cowpen for the family cow is not a nuisance per se. Open cattle yards where cattle are kept for feeding or fattening in such numbers that nuisances necessarily result may be suppressed by proper ordinance. (2 Dillon, Municipal Corporations, 5th Ed., sec. 690,

note p. 1046.) But the ordinance in question recognizes no conditions with which it is possible to comply under which domestic animals may be kept on private property anywhere within the city limits. Having undertaken without qualification to make things nuisances which are not so in fact and which become nuisances only under conditions which are not recognized, section 2 of the ordinance is void.

The city marshal, who made the complaint, seems to have felt that the ordinance did not go quite far enough, and so added to the charge allegations that the defendant's premises were foul, offensive, and injurious; that they produced disagreeable and unhealthy smells; that they annoyed persons residing in the neighborhood; and that they constituted a nuisance. The allegations were superfluous to any charge preferred under the ordinance, and because of the invalidity of the ordinance the complaint did not state an offense.

The judgment of the district court is reversed, and the cause is remanded, with direction to discharge the defendant.

Mason, Porter, West, and Dawson, JJ., concurring, Johnston, C. J., and Marshall, J., dissent.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

State Board of Health—Employment of Attorney—Appropriation for this Purpose Held to be Void.

FERGUS v. RUSSEL, STATE TREASURER. (Nov. 6, 1915.)

The validity of an appropriation act passed by the Legislature of Illinois June 29, 1915 (Laws of 1915, p. 203), was attacked in the courts by taxpayers. One of the items provided \$2,500 per annum for the services of an attorney for the State board of health. The laws of Illinois, aside from this appropriation act, did not authorize the State board of health to employ an attorney, but on the contrary required that all prosecutions and proceedings instituted by the State board of health should be prosecuted by the State's attorney in each county.

The court held that the appropriation was invalid for the reason that the State board of health was without authority to employ an attorney.

The case is reported in 110 Northeastern Reporter, page 130.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Diphtheria—Diagnosis—Disease not Recognized until After Death—Judgment for Damages Reversed.

HRUBES v. FABER et al. (Apr. 11, 1916.)

The plaintiff sued to recover damages for the death of his daughter, a child 7 years of age, which was alleged to have been caused by unskillful and improper treatment by the defendant, who was a physician.

The child was ill only five days. She did not complain of sore throat at any time, although the defendant in making an examination found a slight swelling in her throat. The clinical symptoms did not, in the opinion of the physicians who saw the child, indicate diphtheria nor any serious condition; but after her death it was admitted that the cause of death was diphtheria.

The jury awarded damages, apparently upon the theory that the physician was negligent in not having a bacteriological examination made to assist in the diagnosis and in not administering diphtheria antitoxin.

The supreme court, however, reversed the judgment, and decided that the evidence was not sufficient to establish negligence or lack of skill on the part of the attending physician.

The opinion is printed in full in 157 Northwestern Reporter, page 519.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Food Inspector—Appointment, Duties, and Salary. (Ord. 628, June 30, 1916.)

SECTION 1. There shall be a food inspector who shall work under the direction of the board of health or health officer, whose term of office shall begin on the 1st day of July, 1916, and continue until the first Monday in April, 1918, and thereafter said food inspector shall be appointed as herein provided at the first meeting of the mayor and city council in April of 1918 and each succeeding two years, for a term of two years; and he shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of \$83.33 per month.

SEC. 2. The mayor and city council of Cumberland shall appoint from time to time to such office only such persons as may be recommended by the board of health, and who may be dismissed at any time upon recommendation from the board of health to the mayor and city council.

SEC. 3. He shall be under the immediate supervision of the health officer, and shall perform all duties enjoined upon him by the ordinances of the mayor and city council or the orders of the board of health or health officer with relation to the inspection and condemnation, if unwholesome, and the regulation of the sale of meats, poultry, fish, butter, oleomargarine, cheese, lard, vegetables, and all other foods or provisions, and his orders shall be enforced in the same way and under like penalty as applies to all officers of the health department.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Garbage and Refuse—Receptacles. (Ord. 2054, July 12, 1916.)

SECTION 1. That all persons depositing garbage, refuse, or other decaying vegetation or animal matter in cans or receptacles to be carried away by garbage collectors, shall deposit the same in cans, jars, or receptacles provided with an air-tight top or cover and so as to prevent unpleasant and unwholesome odors, or other insanitary conditions.

SEC. 2. Every person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$10.

Weeds and Grass—Cutting Required. (Ord. 2053, July 12, 1916.)

SECTION 1. That every owner, leaseholder, or occupant of vacant lots or property within the city of Danville, or places under the control of such persons shall at least once each year and as much oftener as required by the health commissioner cut or mow all weeds or grass, or uncultivated vegetation in a sightly and healthy condition. [Sic.]

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the health commissioner to enforce this ordinance, and upon learning that any person is violating the same to notify such person to cut or mow said weeds, grass, or vegetation within 10 days from the date of the service of notice, and upon the failure of such owner, leaseholder, or occupant so to do, to proceed to have the same cut by the authority of the city; said health commissioner

shall keep an account of the cost of mowing each separate piece or parcel of ground, and upon completion of the same shall certify the cost thereof, together with the necessary cost of notice to the city clerk of the city of Danville, Ill.

SEC. 3. Said city clerk shall once each year certify to the city collector all of the aforesaid amounts charged against such owners, occupants, or leaseholders for the cost of cutting grass, weeds, and vegetation and said collector shall charge, or cause to be charged, against the real estate from which said weeds, grass, or vegetation was cut, said amount certified as aforesaid, and the same shall be certified, levied, and collected as other taxes, and in case of the failure of the owner, leaseholder, or occupant to pay said taxes within time required by law for county taxes to be paid, the said property may be sold by the county collector in the same manner as is now provided by statute for the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes.

HAMMOND, IND.

Garbage—Receptacles. (Ord. July 20, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Section 3 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the collection, removal, and disposition of garbage," and to repeal all ordinances in conflict therewith, approved May 21, 1915, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Said garbage vessels shall be of metal, water-tight, and with a close-fitting lid or cover, and shall be constantly kept covered. The owner of any premises shall procure, place, and maintain a modern metallic garbage vessel of the style and pattern that is fastened on hinges and will top outward into the alley when it is to be emptied, and known as the "fence garbage can." Such vessel shall not hold less than 20 gallons. Wherever it is impossible to use such garbage can or if the same is too small or inadequate, then such owner shall petition the board of public works for a permit to use a different size and kind of garbage vessel than heretofore described, and said board shall investigate the matter, and if said board finds that the regulation garbage can can not be used, then it may issue a permit to such petitioners for a different kind of garbage can. Such permits shall state the size and kind of garbage vessel such petitioner shall be permitted to use. *Provided*, The owners of any such premises may construct a garbage box of concrete, but such box shall be placed inside of the lot line wherever possible, and in case it is impossible to place such concrete box inside the lot line then such owner may place such concrete garbage box in the alley, upon petition to the board of public works, and a permit by said board as hereinbefore provided.

JOPLIN, MO.

Nuisances—Definitions—Prohibition of. (Ord. 6010, May 2, 1916.)

SECTION 1. The following are hereby deemed, declared, and defined to be nuisances:

1. All substances which emit or cause any foul, noxious, unhealthy, or disagreeable odor or effluvia in the neighborhood where they exist.
2. All carcasses of animals remaining exposed after death except such animals as are killed for use as food.
3. All green or salted hides left or exposed in any open place for a longer period than six hours.
4. Every soap factory, tallow chandlery, grocery, cellar, shop, tannery, brewery, distillery, meat shop, sausage factory, beef or pork, packing house, stable, or barn which emits or causes any offensive, disagreeable, or noxious smell or odor.
5. All slop, foul or dirty water, liquor, beer, or saloon washings, all filth, refuse, or offal discharged through drains or spouts, or otherwise thrown or deposited in or upon any street, avenue, sidewalk, alley, lot, park, public or private inclosure, or any pond or pool of water.

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6. All vegetables or other articles that emit or cause any offensive or disagreeable smell or odor.

7. All articles or things whatsoever caused, kept, maintained, or permitted by any person to the injury, inconvenience, or annoyance of the public or of any neighborhood.

8. The doing of any act which is dangerous to human life or detrimental to the health of any person or persons, and all pursuits followed or engaged in or acts done by any person to the injury, annoyance, or inconvenience of the public or of any neighborhood.

9. All hanging signs, ropes, network, or other advertising device stretched over or across any street, avenue, alley, or sidewalk, unless same be permitted by ordinance.

10. All ashes, cinders, slops, filth, excrement, sawdust, stones, rocks, dirt, straw, soot, sticks, shavings, oyster shells or cans, dust, paper, trash, rubbish, manure, refuse, offal, waste water, chamber lye, fish, putrid meat, entrails, decayed fruit and vegetables, broken ware, rags, old iron or other metal, old wearing apparel, all animal or vegetable matter, all dead animals, or any other offensive or disagreeable substance or thing thrown, left, or deposited or caused to be thrown, left, or deposited by anyone in or upon any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, park, public or private inclosure, lot; vacant or occupied, or pond or pool of water.

11. All boxes, barrels, kegs, crates, boards, or broken ware thrown, left, or deposited or caused to be thrown, left, or deposited by anyone in or upon any sidewalk, curbstone, or gutter, or in front or alongside of any building.

12. The burning within the city limits of any animal, vegetable, or other substance, the burning of which creates or generates any disagreeable, noxious, or unwholesome smell or odor.

13. Any stable, hogpen, or privy which is kept or permitted to be kept in such a condition as to be offensive, annoying, or disagreeable to anyone.

14. The making of any unusual and unnecessary noise and the maintenance thereof, or the carrying on of any business or amusement in such manner as to annoy, inconvenience, or disturb any person or persons or neighborhood or impair the health or comfortable enjoyment of home or property of any person or persons.

15. The placing or maintaining of any obstruction of any kind in any natural or living watercourse of the city so as to impede the flowing of water therein.

16. The doing of any act which shall tend to pollute or contaminate the water supply of the city.

17. The accumulation on any lot or piece of ground in the city of any refuse matter in such a manner as to be offensive or be injurious to the health of any person or of the neighborhood.

18. Any tenement, boarding house, lodging house, or any building used for such purposes, or any part thereof, within the limits of the city which shall be leased, let, or rented, to be occupied by any person or persons in which to dwell or lodge, and which tenement house, boarding house, lodging house, or building, or any part thereof, is not sufficiently lighted or ventilated and provided with water and kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition, or which any part whereof the strength, ventilation, light, or sewerage is in any manner, shape, or form dangerous, insufficient, or prejudicial to life or health, or which shall not be provided with adequate and properly constructed privies or water-closets.

19. Any lot or piece of ground within the limits of the city on which there is a pond or pool of unwholesome, impure, or offensive water.

20. Any well or cistern on any property within the limits of the city, whenever a chemical analysis shows that the water of said well or cistern is of an impure or unwholesome nature.

SEC. 2. The running or operating of a rock-crushing machine in any block or square where there are three or more residences or dwellings occupied, or the running or operating of a rock-crushing machine nearer any occupied residence or dwelling than 300 feet is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SEC. 3. *Fresh meats, hams, bacon, etc.*—No person shall place, leave, deposit, or hang up any beef, pork, veal, mutton, or other fresh meat, bacon, hams, fish, or sausage in or upon any street, avenue, alley, or sidewalk, or cause or permit the same to be done.

SEC. 4. *Water or slops.*—No person shall throw or cause or allow to be thrown any water or slops upon any floor of any building occupied by him so that the same shall run or soak through such floor or down upon or along the inside of the wall of such building to the injury, annoyance, inconvenience, or damage of any person or persons occupying or doing business in any room or upon any floor or floors beneath.

SEC. 5. *Sewers choking.*—No person shall deposit or throw or cause to be deposited or thrown into any sewer, sewer inlet, manhole, privy vault, or cesspool which has a sewer connection any animal or vegetable substance, or any hay, straw, ashes, cinders, sticks, shavings, trash, soot, oyster shells or cans, broken ware, rags, pieces of iron or other metal, old wearing apparel, or any article or thing whatever that is liable to cause the sewer to choke up or otherwise obstruct the free flow of water therein.

SEC. 6. *Slaughtering animals.*—No person shall kill or slaughter any beefeves, sheep, hogs, or other animals, or carry on a business of killing or dressing poultry or game within the limits of the city.

SEC. 7. *Hog pens, etc.*—No person shall keep or cause or allow or permit to be kept on any premises occupied by him or under his control any hogs, cattle, sheep, or goats in a pen or other inclosure so that an offensive, disagreeable, or noxious smell or odor shall arise therefrom to the injury, annoyance, or inconvenience of the neighborhood.

SEC. 8. *Permission necessary to build soap factory, livery stable, etc.*—Hereafter no soap factory, slaughterhouse, garbage works, bone factory or rendering factory, livery stable, boarding stable, sale stable, or any other stable having accommodations for 10 or more animals, or vitriol factory, or tannery, or candle works shall be erected, built, or established on any lot of ground in the city without permission so to do having first been obtained from the city council by proper ordinance; nor shall any house, shed, or structure be used, altered, changed, removed, or repaired so as to establish, conduct, operate, carry on, or maintain any such business or occupation therein without similar authority.

SEC. 9. *Manufacture of injurious articles.*—It shall not be lawful for any person, firm, or corporation to erect any building for the purpose of manufacturing or producing any article the manufacture of which is injurious to the public health, or which, in the manufacture thereof, emits an offensive odor to the extent of creating a nuisance to the surrounding inhabitants without first having obtained the permission so to do from the city council by proper ordinance; nor shall it be lawful to use, alter, change, remove, or repair any house, shed, or structure so as to establish, conduct, operate, carry on, or maintain any such business or occupation therein without similar authority.

SEC. 10. *Burying animals within city prohibited.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to bury or permit to be buried the carcass of any dead animal on any lot of ground or yard within the limits of the city.

SEC. 11. *Dandelion; plantain.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to allow or permit dandelion or plantain to grow on any lot, block, or parcel of ground, or on or along the sidewalk in front thereof, within the limits of the city.

SEC. 12. *Matters and things detrimental to health.*—No building, vehicle, structure, receptacle, or thing used or to be used for any purpose whatever, shall be made, used, kept, maintained, or operated in the city, if the use, keeping, maintaining, or operating of such building, vehicle, structure, receptacle, or thing shall be the occasion of any nuisance or dangerous or detrimental to health.

SEC. 13. *General prohibition of unhealthy business.*—No substance, matter, or thing of any kind whatever, which shall be dangerous or detrimental to health, shall be allowed to exist in connection with any business, or to be used therein, or be used in any work or labor carried on or to be carried on or prosecuted in the city, and no nuisance shall be permitted to exist in connection with any such work or labor.

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SEC. 14. *Dust, feathers, etc.*—No lime, ashes, coal, dry sand, hair, feathers, or other substance that is in a similar manner liable to be blown by the wind, shall be sieved or agitated or exposed.

SEC. 15. *Nuisances, common law.*—In all cases where no provision is herein made defining what are nuisances and how the same may be removed, abated, or prevented, in addition to what may be declared such herein, those offenses which are known to the common law of the land and the statutes of Missouri as nuisances may, in case the same exist within the city limits, be treated as such, and proceeded against as in this ordinance provided, or in accordance with any other provision of law.

SEC. 16. *Nuisance in general defined.*—Every act or thing done or made, permitted, allowed, or continued in any property, public or private, by any person or corporation, their agents or servants, to the damage or injury of any of the inhabitants of this city and not hereinbefore specified, shall be deemed a nuisance.

SEC. 17. *Jurisdiction extended.*—In all matters affecting health of the inhabitants of the city of Joplin the provisions of this ordinance shall become operative outside of and within 4 miles of the city limits and shall also become operative and effective in all parks owned by the city, whether within or outside the city limits.

SEC. 18. *Definition of terms used in this ordinance.*—The word "tenement house," where it occurs in this ordinance, shall be taken to mean and include every house, building, or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied or is occupied as the house, home, or residence of more than three families living independently of one another and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies, or some of them. A "lodging house" shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof in which persons are harbored or received or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than one week at a time or any part of which is let to any person to sleep in for any term less than one week. A "cellar" shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining. The phrase "boarding house" shall be held to include every building and every story and portion thereof which is at any time or usually used, leased, or occupied.

SEC. 19. *Penalty.*—Any person who shall fail, neglect, delay, or refuse to comply with any of the provisions contained in this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of causing, committing, maintaining, or causing or permitting to be kept, maintained, or done, and any person who shall commit, keep, maintain, or cause or permit to be maintained, committed, kept, or done, a nuisance, as declared and defined by the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if upon trial before the municipal judge of any such person it shall appear that the nuisance complained of continues, the municipal judge shall, in addition to the penalty imposed, make an order directing the chief of police to forthwith abate such nuisance and report the expense of the same to the municipal judge, who shall give judgment against the defendant for the amount of such expense in addition to the fine assessed, which expenses shall be collected in the same manner as other fines are collected. Any such person or persons being guilty of committing a nuisance in any manner as aforesaid shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$300 or by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 20. *Nothing herein to be construed to interfere with powers of board of health.*—Nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to interfere with the duties and powers of the board of health or of the commissioner of health and sanitation in the condemnation and abatement of all matters defined by law as nuisances.

SEC. 21. *Offense for each day.*—Any person who shall commit, maintain, permit, or do, or shall cause to be committed, maintained, or done any nuisance defined in this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a separate and distinct offense, under the pro-

visions of this ordinance, for each 24 hours that the same shall be committed, maintained, or done, or caused to be committed, maintained, or done, and shall be proceeded against in the first instance.

SEC. 22. Authority of police.—Members of the police force and the officers of the department of health and sanitation of the city are hereby authorized and required to go in the daytime in and upon any house, building, lot, or premises, public or private, for the purpose of removing or abating any nuisance defined herein.

SEC. 23. Repealing.—Ordinance 2020 and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Bakery Products—Protection of. (Ord. 380, July 5, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Bread shall not be transported in any manner through the streets or alleys of the city of Kalamazoo, unless wrapped in suitable paper to protect it from contamination from flies, dust, the conveyance, lines, or the hands of the driver or other persons handling such bread.

All bakers' products shall be suitable protected by placing in sacks, cartons, tight boxes, or other closed receptacles by persons whose hands have been thoroughly washed immediately preceding. No bread or bakers' products shall be kept or offered for sale in the city of Kalamazoo which have not been handled and protected in conformity with the requirements of this section.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Sale of—Reports to Commissioner of Health. (Ord. 569, July 14, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Any druggist or dealer in drugs who shall hereafter sell any diphtheria antitoxin to any physician or other person in the city of La Crosse shall within 24 hours from the delivery of such antitoxin file a written report of such sale with the commissioner of health of the city of La Crosse.

SEC. 2. Such report shall contain the date of the sale, the quantity and variety of antitoxin so sold, the name of the person to whom the same is sold and if known the name and address of the person or persons to whom such antitoxin is to be administered.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and upon failure to pay such fine shall be confined in the city jail not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cows—Tuberculin Test. (Reg. Dept. of H., July 28, 1916.)

Resolved, That regulation 1,¹ under the heading "Regulations governing the tuberculin testing of cattle," of the regulations governing the production, transportation, pasteurization, and sale of milk, cream, condensed or concentrated milk, condensed skimmed milk, and modified milk, and relating to sections 155 and 156 of the Sanitary Code, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

REGULATION 1. Manner of testing.—In the case of any herd which is found, when tested in accordance with these regulations, to be free from tuberculosis, the next general test of the herd shall be made within 12 months. Any herd in which one or more reactors shall have been found shall be retested with tuberculin within six months, and every reacting animal shall be excluded from the herd. Tuberculin tests shall be made as follows:

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Three preinjection temperatures shall be taken at intervals of two hours, the first preinjection temperature to be taken not less than six hours prior to injection. The first postinjection temperature shall be taken not later than the eighth hour after injection and the temperature shall be taken at intervals of not more than two hours, thereafter continuing up to and including the twentieth hour. Where the temperature of any animal at the twentieth hour shows a rise above highest temperature of preceding day, or any irregular temperature, the temperature readings of such animals must be continued until a definite decision can be reached. Temperature readings of animals that have been injected with tuberculin within six months, or that have been suspicious at any previous tests, or that have had repeated injections of tuberculin, must be continued for a period of at least 24 hours after injection.

Cows—Importation into City for Purposes Other Than Slaughter—Certificates Regarding Tuberculin Test. (Reg. Dept. of H., July 28, 1916.)

Resolved, That section 13¹ of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 13. *Tuberculin test of cows; certificate.*—No milch cow or cow intended for any purpose other than slaughter shall be admitted to the city of New York unless accompanied by a certificate stating that the said cow is free from tuberculosis so far as may be ascertained by physical examination and the application of the tuberculin test. Said certificate shall contain a physical description of the cow sufficiently accurate for the purpose of identification, and must be signed by a legally licensed veterinarian, who shall state the date and place of his registration. The certificate shall also bear a number, which must correspond with a tag that shall have been securely attached to and be on the ear of the cow. The certificate shall also contain the date of the examination, which examination shall have been made not more than 60 days prior to the time the cow indicated therein is brought into the city; it must also contain the place of examination, the temperature of the cow for 10 hours prior to the injection of tuberculin, the name, quality, and character of the preparation of tuberculin used, the location of the injection, the quantity injected, and the temperatures from the eighth to the twentieth hours after the injection, or until the reaction is completed.

NORWOOD, OHIO.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 194, May 2, 1916.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate or spit upon the sidewalk or crossing of any of the streets or avenues of the city of Norwood, or upon the floor of any street car, theater, railway depot or platform, or upon the floor of any schoolhouse or church or public building of any kind within said city.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be arrested, taken to the police station and there registered; he shall be released on his own recognizance and ordered to appear in the mayor's court the following morning. On conviction he shall be fined in the sum of \$1 for the first offense, \$5 for the second offense, and \$10 for each succeeding offense.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Tuberculosis—Addition to Tuberculosis Ward of City Hospital. (Ch. 1408, Act R. I. General Assembly, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SECTION 1. The city of Providence is hereby authorized and empowered from time to time to hire not exceeding the sum of \$60,000 and to issue its notes and bonds or either therefor, and to renew any such notes from time to time as the same become

¹Pub. Health Rep. May 26 1916, p. 1348.

due. All moneys raised by authority hereof shall be exclusively used and expended for the purpose of constructing and furnishing an addition to the tuberculosis ward of the city hospital in said city.

SEC. 2. The city council of said city shall cause any bonds issued by authority hereof to be issued for such time and in such amounts as shall be fixed by said city council; and after any issue of any such bonds said city council shall annually appropriate, so long as any such bonds are outstanding, besides a sum to pay the interest thereon, a sum to be placed as a sinking fund sufficient for the redemption of said bonds when due, and all premiums arising from the sale of said bonds shall be placed to the credit of said sinking fund.

PUEBLO, COLO.

Biological Products—Care and Sale. (Ord. 954, Feb. 12, 1916.)

SECTION 1. All persons, firms, or corporations who sell or offer for sale, hold in storage, or give away biological products intended for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes shall observe the following regulations as to its care and disposal:

1. All bacterial vaccines or emulsions, toxins, antitoxins, or serums are under the provisions of this ordinance.
2. Such biological products shall at all times be kept in a refrigerator or other suitable place, the temperature of which shall be below 60 degrees Fahrenheit at all times, and such place of storage shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
3. No biological products shall be sold which have been held for a period longer than the date recommended for their use by the manufacturers, nor shall any such products be sold which have been exposed to a temperature or other conditions which might injure their efficiency.
4. All persons selling or disposing of such products shall caution all buyers of the danger from exposure of such products to temperatures above 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in the sum not to exceed \$300 for each and every offense.

Hotels and Rooming Houses—Sanitary Regulation—Permit Required. (Ord. 955, Feb. 12, 1916.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall after April 1, 1916, conduct a hotel or rooming house in the city of Pueblo without having obtained a permit so to do from the health department. A hotel or rooming house shall be defined to mean any place where beds or other sleeping arrangements are provided for public accommodation for a period of less than one week.

SEC. 2. The proprietor, manager, or agent of such hotel or rooming house shall make application in writing to the health department for such permit on a blank provided for that purpose and shall give such information relative to his business as may be required by the health department in the enforcement of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Hotels and rooming houses shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be well ventilated and well lighted and shall be provided with abundant toilet accommodations, and accommodations shall not be offered to more persons than can be housed in a manner conducive to healthfulness. The health department may make rules and regulations for the establishment of such sanitary conditions and shall have the power to enforce the same. Such rules and regulations may be changed from time to time to meet conditions which may arise.

SEC. 4. The health department shall grant a permit for conducting a hotel or rooming house on receipt of an application for the same: *Provided, first,* That said place has been inspected and found to be in a sanitary condition. If said place is not sanitary, such permit shall not be granted until such a time as the sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

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Such permits may be revoked by the health department for violations of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in the sum not to exceed \$300 for each offense.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 1632, Mar. 27, 1916.)

SECTION 1. *Definition of terms.*—The following words and terms, for the purpose of this ordinance, shall be construed to mean as follows:

“Distributing station.”—Any place, plant, premises, or establishment, other than a dairy or dairy farm, where milk is collected, handled, processed, stored, bottled, pasteurized, or otherwise prepared for distribution.

“Dairy.”—Any place, plant, or premises where two or more cows are kept or milked, the milk from which is sold to others than the original owners thereof.

“Person.”—Includes individuals, corporations, partnerships, and other associations, both singular and plural.

“Produce.”—Includes the milking and handling of milk up to the time the milk is to be bottled or otherwise prepared for transportation or distribution. This definition includes all tenses of the verb.

“Domestic use.”—Means domestic or potable use and includes use in any restaurant, café, hotel, boarding house, bakery, or confectionery or ice cream factory.

“Safe.”—Free from danger from the standpoint of public health.

“Milk.”—Includes whole milk, skimmed milk, cream, pasteurized milk, and milk modified in any form. Excludes buttermilk, as hereinafter defined.

“Whole milk.”—The fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and 10 days after calving, and containing not less than 8.5 per cent of solids not fat, and not less than 3.25 per cent of milk fat. Includes both pasteurized and unpasteurized whole milk.

“Skimmed milk.”—Milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed and containing not less than 9.25 per cent of milk solids, and not less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids not fat.

“Cream.”—That portion of milk, rich in fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains not less than 18 per cent of milk fat.

“Pasteurized milk.”—Milk which has been heated below boiling, but sufficient to kill most of the active organisms present.

“Buttermilk.”—The product which remains when butter is removed from whole milk or cream, which is not adulterated or unwholesome, in the process of churning.

“Adulterated.”—Milk shall be adulterated:

1. If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its strength, quality, or purity.

2. If any substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for such milk.

3. If it is mixed or colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed; or if by any means it is made to appear to be better or of greater value than it really is.

4. If it contains any added substance which is poisonous or injurious to health.

5. If it consists wholly or in part of diseased, filthy, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted, or rotten animal or vegetable substance, or if it is the product of a diseased animal.

6. If it is drawn or produced from cows fed on unhealthy or unwholesome food, or on food in a state of putrefaction, or from cows diseased in any way: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the feeding of fresh and wholesome malt to dairy cows.

7. If it is in fact unclean, impure, adulterated, or unwholesome.

"*Unwholesome.*"—Milk shall be deemed unwholesome, if taken from any animal having tuberculosis, garget, or other contagious or infectious disease, or afflicted with any ulcer, lumpjaw, abscess, or running sore; or if taken from any animal within 15 days before or 10 days after parturition; or if taken from any animal that has been fed upon any feed in a rotten or unwholesome state; or if it contains any bacilli coli communis or other pathogenic bacilli or bacteria, or disease germs; or if it has been pasteurized more than once.

SEC. 2. Adulterated or unwholesome milk not to be sold; milk to conform to standards compliance with ordinances and rules.—No person shall hereafter sell, offer, or expose for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of selling, offering or exposing for sale, within the city of St. Joseph, for domestic use, any milk or buttermilk (1) as cream, whole milk, skimmed milk, or as buttermilk, which fails to meet the requirements of such as defined in section 1 of this ordinance; (2) contrary to the city ordinance and rules of the board of health; or, (3) which is adulterated or unwholesome. Milk not offered or represented as cream, modified milk for infants, buttermilk, or skimmed milk shall be deemed to be offered or represented as whole milk, for the purpose of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. License.—No person shall sell, offer or expose milk for sale, or have milk in possession for the purpose of selling, offering or exposing the same for sale, within the city of St. Joseph, for domestic use, or shall produce milk within the city of St. Joseph for such purpose, without a license so to do obtained from the board of health of the city of St. Joseph. Such license shall be nontransferable, and shall be issued by the clerk of the board of health upon a specific resolution of said board authorizing the issuance of such particular license, and not otherwise.

No license shall be issued to any person if it appears, in the judgment of said board, that in the interest of the health of the city it is inadvisable.

Said board may revoke any license at any time for cause, upon specific charge or charges in writing, after opportunity has been given the licensee to appear before said board and be heard in his behalf, if it appears that in the interest of the health of the city such action is advisable. Said board shall also have the power to summarily suspend a license, not exceeding 10 days, in case of emergency arising from the presence of contagious disease.

Milk sold, offered or exposed for sale, or had in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph, for domestic use, by any person who is operating without a license contrary to the provision of this section may be summarily treated with rennet or aniline or other dye, by the board of health or its agents when found within the city of St. Joseph.

No such license shall be valid after three months from its date of issuance.

Before any such license is issued an application shall be signed by the applicant and filed with the clerk of the board of health, containing:

- (1) Name and address of applicant.
- (2) Location and true ownership of each dairy and distributing station, and trade name of dairy.
- (3) Name and manager of each dairy and distributing station, if other than applicant.
- (4) Number of cows in each dairy.
- (5) If not a producer of all milk handled, the same facts or names and license numbers of producers.
- (6) An agreement to abide by the city ordinances and the rules of the board of health or its agents at all times as to all milk sold, including the methods and surroundings of production, handling, and distribution.

At any time or times, upon three days' notice from the board of health, the licensee shall file with said board a complete list of the names and addresses of consumers and purchasers of his milk and the name and address of each person who is employed or connected with the production, handling, or distribution of said milk.

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No milk shall be sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or had in possession of the purpose of being sold, offered, or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, by any licensee, which is obtained from any source not mentioned in his application for license, or afterwards added, as herein provided. Upon application additional sources of supply may be added to any application at any time, upon obtaining the consent of said board: *Provided*, That in cases of emergency the licensee may obtain milk from any licensee licensed under this ordinance.

Within five days after any cows are added to his dairy, or to the dairy of any unlicensed person from whom he obtains milk, a licensee shall report such facts to the clerk of the board of health.

The license so obtained shall be visibly displayed in the principal distributing station or dairy of the licensee, and the license number shall be visibly displayed on both sides of each vehicle used for carrying milk to be sold within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use.

All certificates of registration issued under the authority of section 1 of general ordinance of the city of St. Joseph, Mo., No. 1366, shall expire on the 1st day of June, 1916, regardless of their term or date of issue.

SEC. 4. *Sale in sealed bottles.*—No milk shall be sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or had in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered, or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, in quantities of less than 1 gallon, except in full original bottles or sanitary containers, which are filled and tightly closed with sanitary caps or covers. Such milk shall be bottled at the dairy or distributing station and not elsewhere. No milk in any quantity shall be poured from one receptacle into another in other than safe surroundings: *Provided*, That in buildings wherein a disease dangerous to the public health exists milk may be delivered by pouring bottled milk into the receptacles furnished by the occupants of such building.

SEC. 5. *Bottles to be cleaned and sterilized.*—All bottles or receptacles which have contained milk shall, before refilling with milk to be sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered, or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, be thoroughly cleansed with sal soda, soap, or any reliable cleansing powder, dissolved in warm or hot water, and afterwards rinsed in safe water, and sterilized by the use of live steam. Such bottles and receptacles shall be so protected after cleansing and sterilizing that no contamination is possible before filling.

SEC. 6. *Cooling of milk.*—Milk sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or had in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered, or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use (except that to be pasteurized by the process set forth in section 7 herein) shall be cooled within one hour after milking to 55° F., or lower, and thereafter continuously maintained at that or a lower temperature, except during the process of pasteurization; but such milk, if it is to be pasteurized before use, by the process set forth in section 7 herein, shall be cooled to 65° F., or lower, within one hour after milking and so kept until pasteurization, and shall be continuously cooled immediately following pasteurization until it reaches a temperature of 55° F., or lower, within four hours after said pasteurization and thereafter continuously maintained at that or lower temperature.

Such milk at a temperature higher than that permitted by this section may be summarily treated with rennet or aniline or other dye by the board of health or any of its agents.

SEC. 7. *Bacterial count.*—The license of any licensee may be revoked if samples of his milk taken on two different days in any one calendar month contain a greater number of bacteria of all kinds than the following standards: Up to and including November 1, 1916, 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. After November 1, 1916, and up to and including November 1, 1917, 150,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. After November 1, 1917, 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Provided. That milk to be pasteurized by heating for a period of not less than 20 minutes and not more than 30 minutes at a temperature automatically timed, regulated, and recorded during the entire pasteurization process, of not less than 140° and not more than 150° F., before pasteurization, shall not be subject to the above bacterial standards, if the pasteurization is carried out as above provided, but shall be subject to the following standards:

Up to and including November 1, 1916, 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. After November 1, 1916, and up to and including November 1, 1917, 750,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. After November 1, 1917, 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. And no milk pasteurized by any process shall, after pasteurization, contain over 50,000 bacteria of all kinds per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 8. Milk owners' names to appear on vehicles.—Each vehicle used within the city of St. Joseph for transporting milk to be sold, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, shall display upon said vehicle the name of the person owning the milk carried thereon. The lettering shall be legible to the normal individual at a distance of 50 feet.

SEC. 9. Dairy score required.—No milk shall be sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or had in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered, or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, which is produced from cows which are not healthy, properly housed, cared for and fed, nor shall any such milk be sold which is produced from dairies which fall below the following minimum score, as scored on the United States Bureau of Animal Industry score card: Up to and including November 1, 1916, 45 points, of which at least 30 shall be for methods. After November 1, 1916, and up to and including November 1, 1917, 50 points, of which at least 34 shall be for methods. After November 1, 1917, and up to and including November 1, 1918, 55 points, of which at least 37 shall be for methods. After November 1, 1918, 60 points, of which at least 40 shall be for methods.

SEC. 10. Milk houses.—All milk to be sold within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use shall be removed after milking to a milk house as soon as practicable. Such milk house shall be:

- (1) Of such construction as will permit it to be readily cleansed and kept clean.
- (2) Insect and vermin proof.
- (3) Removed or segregated so no contamination is possible from stables, living or sleeping rooms, drainage, or other contamination.

SEC. 11. Care of milk and surroundings.—In the production of milk to be sold within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, the stables and surroundings shall be well drained, well ventilated, and kept in a sanitary condition. The udders of the cow shall be wiped, immediately before such milking, with a clean cloth dampened with safe water. Each milker shall thoroughly wash his hands before such milking, and such milking must be done with dry hands.

Such milk shall be strained in the milking house through clean and recently sterilized cloth of suitable mesh and condition, which is approved by the board of health.

Such milk shall at all times be protected from impurities and infection, and the bottling of such milk shall be done under safe conditions, approved by the board of health.

No person shall handle such milk or be employed in its production who shall have or be a carrier of, or recently exposed to, any contagious or infectious disease. If any person handling such milk or employed in its production shall have, be exposed to, or have in his family or in the household in which he lives, any contagious or infectious disease, that fact shall at once be reported to the board of health by the licensee affected. The water and ice used in connection with the production and handling of such milk shall be safe.

SEC. 12. TUBERCULIN TEST.—No milk shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale, or had in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, unless such milk shall have been obtained from

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cows that have given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test within 12 months prior thereto.

All cows that have been satisfactorily tested and that have given a negative reaction shall be marked "Tuberculin tested" in a manner satisfactory to the board of health, and shall be numbered and a certificate shall be filed with the health department of the city of St. Joseph by the person making such test upon forms furnished by the said health department, giving the number of the animal, the date of taking said test, name of owner, and result of the test made, together with a brief description of the animal tested, said certificate shall be signed by the person making the test. (Such test may be made by any duly licensed veterinarian and the board of health of the city of St. Joseph may supervise such tests.)

SEC. 13. Who may use tuberculin.—It shall be unlawful for any person, except a regularly licensed and practicing veterinarian, to test by using in the eyes or injecting any tuberculin, or any product of tuberculin into any milk cow or cows, the milk of which is sold, offered or exposed for sale within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, or produced for such purpose.

SEC. 14. Marking sterilized and pasteurized milk.—No pasteurized or sterilized milk shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale, or had in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, unless the bottle or container is plainly and visibly tagged or marked on the cap or surface of bottle, with the words "Pasteurized," or "Sterilized," as the case may be.

SEC. 15. Marking skimmed milk and modified milk.—No person shall sell, offer, or expose for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of selling, offering or exposing for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, any milk from which all or any part of the butter fat has been removed, unless it meets the requirements of skimmed milk and is sold and labeled as "skimmed milk." Such labels shall be a bright red card or tag with a surface of at least 6 square inches on each side, securely attached to the bottle or receptacle, and have legibly and visibly printed thereon "Skimmed milk." *Provided*, That modified milk for infant feeding may be sold when marked "Modified milk for infants," under such rules as the board of health shall enact, and shall not be sold otherwise.

SEC. 16. Inspection to be permitted.—The board of health, its representatives, and agents, may inspect at all reasonable times all milk sold, offered or exposed for sale, or had in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered or exposed for sale, within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use or produced for such purpose, and all dairies, distributing stations, surroundings, vehicles, implements, or appurtenances used in the production, handling, or sale of such milk.

A refusal to permit an inspection authorized by this section shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of license: *Provided*, That where it does not lie in the power of the licensee to make possible such inspection, his license shall not be revoked, if he immediately discontinue the sale and handling of such milk as is marketed, produced, or handled without the full inspection here authorized.

Inspectors may take samples of milk at any time, without charge, in quantities not exceeding one-half pint for each sample. If requested by the licensee or his agent, duplicate samples shall be taken, both of which must be sealed, and one delivered on the spot to the licensee or his agent. No sample shall be taken except in the presence of the licensee or his agent.

SEC. 17. Removing bottles from infected premises.—No person shall remove milk bottles from a building within the city of St. Joseph wherein a disease dangerous to the public health exists, or has existed, until he has first obtained permission in writing from the board of health.

SEC. 18. Owners of one cow to be exempt from certain provisions of this ordinance.—The provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10 shall not apply to any person who may sell or produce for domestic use within the city of St. Joseph, milk from not to exceed

one cow, if such milk is sold directly to the ultimate consumers. Section 6 also shall not apply, providing such milk is delivered within one hour after milking. But persons exempt by this section shall file their name, address, and list of customers with the clerk of the board of health, without fee, within 30 days after this ordinance takes effect, and shall revise such information promptly as changes occur.

SEC. 19. *Possession conclusive as to certain facts.*—For the purposes of this ordinance, the presence of milk at a distributing station or upon any vehicle within the city of St. Joseph where milk is customarily sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or had in possession for the purpose of being sold, offered, or exposed for sale within the city of St. Joseph for domestic use, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the said milk is to be sold for domestic use within the city of St. Joseph unless the milk bottle or receptacle in which such milk is contained is plainly tagged or marked with substantially the following words: "Not for domestic use in the city of St. Joseph."

SEC. 20. *Act of agent that of principal.*—In construing or enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, the act, omission or failure of any person acting for, or employed by another person, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be deemed to be also the act, omission, or failure of such employer or principal.

SEC. 21. *Penalties for violation.*—Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, in addition to the provisions for enforcement herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor for each separate offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not to exceed \$200 for each offense.

SEC. 22. *Board of health may enact further rules.*—The board of health may make and enforce such rules as it may deem necessary to carry out or supplement the provisions of this ordinance, and may make and enforce any rules relating to milk or milk products, provided said rules are not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 23. *Repeal of former ordinances.*—General ordinances numbered 1037, 1065, 1211, 1366, of the city of St. Joseph, and all ordinances amendatory or supplemental thereto, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no offense already committed or other punishment or fine already incurred, under or through the operation of the said ordinances repealed by this section, shall be affected by this section, and the trial and punishment of such offenses shall be had in all respects as if this ordinance had not been enacted and said ordinances repealed.

SEC. 24. This ordinance shall take effect 60 days after its approval and publication.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lodging Houses—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. 28790, Apr. 27, 1916.)

SECTION 1. *Lodging-house definition.*—The term "lodging house" where used herein shall (unless expressly otherwise indicated) be taken to mean and include any building wherein lodgings or sleeping quarters for five or more persons in any one room are provided.

SEC. 2. *Permit for lodging house.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall keep a lodging house in the city of St. Louis without having first obtained a license, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *Application for permit to keep lodging house.*—Any person, firm, or corporation before keeping a lodging house in the city of St. Louis shall file a written application in the office of and addressed to the board of public service, requesting issuance to such applicant of a permit therefor. Such written application shall state the street number of the building to be used as a lodging house, and such application shall be signed by the applicant and the applicant's address shall be appended thereto.

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SEC. 4. *Inspection on filing application for permit.*—Upon the filing of such application, the board of public service shall cause the health commissioner and the building commissioner to make an inspection of such proposed lodging house, and a written report thereon to be filed whether the building proposed to be used as a lodging house conforms to the requirements prescribed by law for such use.

SEC. 5. *Proceedings on filing reports of inspection.*—If the health commissioner and building commissioner both certify to the fitness of said building for use as a lodging house, and if the required fees for such permit shall have been paid, then the board of public service shall issue a permit to the applicant to operate said lodging house. But if either the health commissioner or the building commissioner report adversely, said adverse report shall specify the defects, and the applicant shall then be entitled to a hearing on such adverse report and shall be given opportunity to remedy such defects, whereupon a reinspection shall be made, and if all such defects have been remedied, then the applicant shall receive his permit.

SEC. 6. The following fees shall be paid annually by every person, firm, or corporation keeping a lodging house in the city of St. Louis, to wit: \$2 for the first 19 beds or less, and 10 cents for each additional bed provided. This fee to be in lieu of all other license fees and to supersede all other license fees that may have been heretofore required by the city of St. Louis.

SEC. 7. *Lodging-house requirements and regulations.*—Every lodging house in the city of St. Louis shall conform to and every person, firm, or corporation keeping a lodging house in the city of St. Louis shall comply with the following provisions and regulations:

First. Construction and area, etc., of sleeping rooms:

(a) Every sleeping room shall contain at least 400 cubic feet of air space for each occupant.

(b) Every sleeping room shall be thoroughly ventilated daily as may be directed by the health commissioner.

(c) All sleeping rooms shall have windows or doors or both, opening to the outside air, and the area of such windows and doors and of the skylight or skylights, if any, shall together be equal to at least one-twelfth of the superficial floor area of such sleeping room: *Provided*, That this subdivision "C" of Point I of this section 7 shall apply only to such lodging houses which are in operation in the city of St. Louis at the time when this ordinance becomes effective: *And provided further*, That no lodging house shall hereafter be erected, built, or established within the limits of the city of St. Louis unless all sleeping rooms therein shall have windows or doors or both, opening on the outside air, the area of which windows and doors shall together be equal to at least one-eighth of the superficial floor area of such sleeping room.

(d) No cellar or portion of a cellar or basement shall be used as a sleeping room and no person shall be permitted to sleep elsewhere than in a bed or cot.

(e) All beds shall be kept 2 feet apart at all points and so placed that the air may circulate freely under each of them.

(f) The partitions inclosing cubicles shall have a space of at least 2 feet between the top thereof and the ceiling of the room, and the door to such cubicle shall be opened at the bottom so as to leave an aperture of 4 inches between the bottom of the door and the floor.

(g) The term "cubicle" as herein used shall be taken to mean and include an inclosure in a room the sides of which inclosure do not reach the ceiling of such room and which is open at the top.

(h) There shall at all times be kept conspicuously posted in every sleeping room and in every cubicle in such sleeping room a notice issued by the health commissioner stating the number of persons that may be lawfully accommodated in such room or cubicle.

Second. Sanitary and clean:

(a) All lodging houses shall be kept in a sanitary and clean condition, and only such bedding shall be used therein as can be renovated or washed.

(b) No accumulation of dirt or filth shall be permitted in any lodging house or other area connected with or belonging thereto.

(c) All sleeping rooms, water-closets, bathrooms, and washrooms shall be thoroughly disinfected at least once every week in such manner as shall be prescribed by the health commissioner.

Third. Running water; washing accommodations; baths:

(a) Running water shall be provided on every floor of a lodging house, and hot and cold water shall be provided in seasonable weather.

(b) There shall be provided on every floor of a lodging house wash basin or wash sink accommodations or other individual washing appliances, of such dimensions as to be suitable and available for individual use by the lodgers thereon at the ratio of one for every 25 lodgers.

(c) Bath accommodations, either tub or shower bath, shall be provided in every lodging house at the ratio of one to every 50 single beds.

(d) All baths shall be easily accessible to occupants of the lodging house.

(e) No charge shall be made against the guests of any lodging house for the use of the baths or for water or other supplies for their use.

Fourth. Water-closets; water-closet compartment; etc.:

(a) There shall be at least one water-closet on each floor for every 25 single beds or less.

(b) The water-closets on each floor shall be placed in an inclosed compartment, which compartment shall have a window opening to the outer air, or be ventilated by a pipe not less than 6 inches in diameter, extending from the top of said compartment to the roof of the building or to the outer air, and said compartment shall be thoroughly ventilated daily.

(c) The bath cubicles, tubs, shower baths, and washing accommodations may be placed in or inclosed within the said water-closet compartment.

(d) All water-closets, urinals, baths of whatever kind, and washing accommodations shall be kept in good repair and clean, and sanitary in every way.

Fifth. Walls, ceilings, etc., to be kept clean and in good repair. Adequate light: All floors and stairways, walls, and ceilings shall be kept clean and in good repair, and all halls, passageways, and stairways shall be kept adequately lighted at night.

Sixth. Cuspidors: There shall be kept in every sitting room, bedroom, dormitory, and water-closet at least one cuspidor and in every sitting room, bedroom, and dormitory one additional cuspidor for every five persons permitted to occupy such room or dormitory, and there shall be posted and kept conspicuously displayed at all times in every room, dormitory, or water-closet a sign in letters at least 8 inches in height reading "Spitting on the floor forbidden." Every cuspidor shall be of non-absorbent material and shall be cleaned and disinfected daily in a manner to be prescribed by the health commissioner.

Seventh. Contagious disease—report to health commissioner: Whenever any lodger is afflicted with any contagious disease and such fact becomes known to the person in charge of such lodging house, such person in charge shall forthwith report such fact to the health commissioner.

Eighth. Provisions as to double beds, double-deckers, and metal material:

(a) In rooms where five or more lodgers sleep no double bed shall be allowed to be used.

(b) So called "double-decker" beds are not intended to be included in the term "double beds."

(c) All uprights of double-decker beds shall be composed of metal, and after two years after this ordinance becomes effective, all beds, double-decker or otherwise, which shall be placed in any lodging house, either as new equipment or to replace beds now in use in any existing lodging house shall be of no other than metal material.

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SEC. 8. *Posting permit.*—The health commissioner shall furnish to each licensed lodging-house keeper a printed notice in letters at least 2 inches in height stating the number of persons permitted under the provisions hereof to occupy each sleeping room, cubicle, or dormitory in such lodging house and shall cause such notice to be posted and kept conspicuously displayed in some public place in the respective sleeping room, cubicles, or dormitories of such lodging house.

SEC. 9. *Limitation number of persons sleeping in one room to be observed by person in charge.*—No persons in charge of any licensed lodging house shall permit a larger number of persons to sleep in or occupy any sleeping room, cubicle, or dormitory in any such lodging house than is permitted under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 10. *Disinfection cuspidors, rooms, etc., and requirements as to style of cuspidors.*—The health commissioner shall prescribe the type, material, construction, and method of disinfection of cuspidors to be used in licensed lodging houses and the manner of disinfecting sleeping rooms, water-closets, bathrooms, and wash rooms therein and shall furnish to each licensed lodging-house keeper a printed statement of the matters so prescribed.

SEC. 11. *Inspection and report.*—The health commissioner shall cause every licensed lodging house to be inspected at least once every month and a written report of such inspection to be filed with him. Such reports shall be preserved for a period of one year. The original application hereinbefore required and the original reports thereon and a record of the permit shall be permanently preserved in the office of the health commissioner.

SEC. 12. *Fumigation; destruction of bedding.*—Whenever the health commissioner shall find any licensed lodgings house to be in such condition as to require for the health of the occupants thereof fumigation or disinfection of such lodging house, said commissioner may at any time, cause such fumigation or disinfection; and whenever the health commissioner shall find that any bedding in use in any licensed lodging house is in such condition that same can not be properly cleaned, said commissioner may cause such bedding to be destroyed.

SEC. 13. *Nonconformity or violation.*—If any violation of or nonconformity to the provisions of the ordinance relating to lodging houses shall occur in any licensed lodging house, the health commissioner shall cause written notice of such violation or nonconformity to be delivered to such licensed lodging-house keeper. If such licensed lodging-house keeper fail to comply with the law, or continue the violation thereof, such conduct shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and such licensed lodging-house keeper shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided.

SEC. 14. *Penalty for operating without permit.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall keep a lodging house in the city of St. Louis without first having obtained a license therefor, as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and for each day that such lodging house is kept without such license, such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense and subject to the penalty herein provided.

SEC. 15. *Violation; penalty.*—Any licensed lodging-house keeper who shall violate, or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this or any other then existing ordinance relating to lodging houses after notice from the health commissioner, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

SEC. 16. *Repeated violation.*—If any licensed lodging-house keeper shall be convicted of more than one violation of this or any other ordinance relating to lodging houses within the period for which a license for such lodging house is granted, such license shall thereupon be revoked by the license collector.

SEC. 17. In order to enable the health commissioner to enforce the provisions of this ordinance, he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint one additional inspector at a salary of \$75 per month.